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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

	1 time	2 times	3 times	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	1 year
1 square,	$1 50	$2 50	$3 50	$4 00	$6 00	$8 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00	$50 00	$80 00
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3 "	3 50	5 50	7 50	8 00	12 00	16 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00	160 00
4 "	4 50	7 00	9 50	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00	75 00	125 00	200 00
6 "	6 00	9 00	12 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	90 00	150 00	240 00
8 "	7 50	11 00	15 00	15 00	22 00	30 00	50 00	75 00	110 00	180 00	280 00
10 "	9 00	13 00	18 00	18 00	26 00	35 00	60 00	90 00	130 00	210 00	320 00
12 "	10 00	15 00	20 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	70 00	100 00	150 00	240 00	360 00
16 "	12 00	18 00	24 00	24 00	36 00	48 00	80 00	120 00	180 00	280 00	440 00
20 "	15 00	22 00	30 00	30 00	45 00	60 00	100 00	150 00	220 00	350 00	520 00
24 "	18 00	26 00	35 00	35 00	50 00	70 00	120 00	180 00	260 00	400 00	600 00

Each additional square, one-half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing candidates, $1 per week for each name.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medicines, theatrical notices, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices, if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept from the inside of the Journal to be charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—*In Weekly Journal.*—Each square 10 lines or less, first insertion $1 00
Each continuance 50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:00 M.

Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 5:00 P. M.

Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 11:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 12:00 M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 3:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:00 P. M.

Shawneetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:00 A. M.

Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 4:30 P. M.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express..3:00 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express.....9:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago and St. Louis Express.....8:45 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....9:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

St. Louis Night Express.....6:35 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail.....7:20 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Express Train at.....5:50 A. M.
Accommodation Train at.....4:00 P. M.
Freight Trains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Train for Lebanon will leave at.....7:15 A. M.
Train for Nashville will leave at.....6:30 A. M.
Train for Bardstown will leave at.....3:30 P. M.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1, corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Centre and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

WINCHESTER AND VICINITY.—Winchester at one time was a thriving town, in Frederick county, Virginia, of which county it is the capital. It is located at a point one hundred and fifty miles distant from Richmond, in a northwesterly direction, and is seventy-one miles west by north of Washington. It is about twenty miles north of the Manassas Gap, and thirty-two miles from Harper's Ferry by railroad. It is distant from Gordonsville about eighty miles in an air line, leading due south, and about one hundred miles by the turnpike road via Front Royal and one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is eighteen miles northeast of Strasburg, which, by rail, is sixty-one miles from Manassas Junction. There is no railroad connection southward between Winchester and any other of the rebel headquarters. The town is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country, which forms part of the great valley of Virginia. With the exception of Wheeling it is the largest town of the State west of the Blue Ridge. It is quite regularly planned, the houses are built in a compact and substantial manner, mostly of brick and stone, and are supplied with excellent water, which is brought in iron pipes from a spring half a mile distant. Winchester at one time contained about twelve churches, one academy, two banks (which had an aggregate capital of six hundred and eighty thousand dollars), two newspaper offices, and a lyceum. The place is the terminus of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, by which it was, previous to the rebellion, connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry, and thence united with all the prominent cities and towns of the Great West and the ports of the East. It has a number of turnpike roads radiating from it in every direction, which attract a large amount of trade and travel to it as a common centre. It had a population in 1850 of about four thousand five hundred souls. The county in which it is situated has an area of three hundred and seventy-eight square miles. The Opequan, Sleepy, and Black creeks, affluents of the Potomac, rise within it and flow in a northeasterly direction. The surface is beautifully diversified by mountain scenery, and the principal elevation, the North Mountains, extends along the northwestern border. The county, before seized upon as a point of occupation by the rebels, was reputed as one of the most wealthy and highly cultivated in the State. Alas! how greatly has it changed! Blue limestone rock underlies a large portion of the surface. The streams furnish abundant motive power for mills and factories. The turnpike roads through it are very good, all leading to Winchester, as before stated. The county was formed in 1738. The population at last returns was nearly sixteen thousand, of whom about two thousand three hundred were slaves. The whole county has suffered severely during the rebellion, having, with Jefferson county, been the scene of several engagements between the contending forces. The rebels have passed through it on more than one occasion, each time leaving disastrous marks of their progress. If they can be prevented from ever again entering it, trade and prosperity may once more, and that quickly, make their appearance among the residents of the place.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, March 28.*—Ordered that John Gulz be discharged from the workhouse.

Com'th by Wm. Walpool, vs Mrs. Calpin, assault and battery, warrant. Owen fined of each in $500 for twelve months.

J. A. Page, stealing three hoop skirts from G. Gewine. Bail in $300 for twelve months.

Com'th by Jane Eagans, vs. Patrick Gray, assault and battery, warrant. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

George Newell, stealing $10 from Mary Burke. Discharged.

Michael Burns, John Gabay, and Thomas Hanman, stealing cigars, tobacco, &c., from Philip Brockheimer. Bail of each in $200 for twelve months. Workhouse.

THE MOSS TROOPER MORGAN.—A gentleman writing to us from Glasgow states that he saw a letter on Thursday evening from a soldier now stationed on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad to his brother-in-law, a citizen of the former town, which asserts that Capt. John C. Morgan with thirty of his men had been taken and secured. We hope the news may prove true, but experience has convinced us that those who hope to hold this active partisan in an infamous cause will find that they "have an eel by the tail."

☞ A lover of our stout Anglo-Saxon vernacular, in adverting to the terseness of the style of General McClellan's address to his army, finds its explanation in the fact that about eighty per cent. of the words are of Anglo-Saxon origin, and that of the 427 words in the address 322 are monosyllables, while but 40 are words of more than two syllables.

GONE TO EUROPE.—John C. Heenan, the "Benecia Boy," sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe. It is said he goes to Ireland to receive a large legacy which has lately been left him.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce has completed the publication of a sketch of the Massachusetts Convention, which ratified the Constitution of the United States. The condensation of these debates was a very timely and appropriate contribution to our political history, as recalling to recollection some of the points of special difficulty which obstructed the formation of a union of the States. It was manifest that no Union could be had so long as any State insisted on the adoption of its institutions for all the country, and, as the Journal of Commerce says, it was only by yielding one and another desire by one and another State, that a Union of all was at last effected. There were some points in this Massachusetts Convention worthy of special notice in our own time. Some radical men in that State opposed Washington because of his views of slavery, and one man in the Convention expressed the opinion that Washington was depreciated fifty per cent. in his estimation by the fact of his owning slaves. It will also be remarked by readers of this debate, that there was an "on to Richmond" party in revolutionary times, and that Washington was attacked, as McClellan is now attacked, for not moving on when the outcry of certain politicians demanded it. The nation has cause to be grateful, as the writer of this abridgment remarks, that a Union was formed with slaveholders like Washington, and also it is to be remembered now with devout thonks that he was able to resist the "hounding on" of the radical men in his time, and that he was not deposed from his command for offending them by his refusal.

THE FRENCH REBEL AGENTS IN PARIS.—In the correspondences found upon Mrs. Norris, of Baltimore, who has just been released on parole by the government, was a letter from Paris, in which acknowledgments are made of the valuable services rendered the Confederate cause by certain French citizens of America, residents in the French capital. We were already aware of this fact, from the industrious manner in which journals like the Patrie and Constitutionnel were fed with articles against the North, all bearing the stamp of an intimate acquaintance with our domestic politics. The New York Herald says that one of the most active and unscrupulous of these French secessionist sympathizers has been M. Gailliardet, for many years editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis. This person, who has retired on a competence derived from this country, still does small jobs in the literary hack line, and was amongst the first to lend the aid of his pen and personal influence, such as it is, to the rebel Commissioners. That he did so without a substantial consideration no one who knows him will believe. This, however, we will do him the justice to say, that if the Federal government had offered him a higher price for his service he would have made no scruple about accepting it.

☞ Miss Katherine Brown, the daughter of a well known Philadelphia druggist, has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a divorce from St. George Henry Hoskins, upon the ground that he has united his fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, with a good prospect of success.

EMIGRATION.—Emigration shows some slight signs of improvement this spring. It is confidently believed that the news of the recent Union victories will encourage the immediate emigration of thousands of Germans who are holding back doubtful of the result of our civil war.

☞ It is said that "Fanny Fern" has separated from her husband on the score of illtreatment.

☞ A recent fire in Camden, Ark., destroyed property to the amount of $30,000.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THE TAX BILL—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—GOV. WRIGHT, OF INDIANA—DESOLATION OF VIRGINIA—FLORIDA CHIVALRY—CLIMATE OF FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, March 24th, 1862.

The import duty is a subject of daily discussion in the House, and really every interest embraced in the bill has a lobbying representative to obtain, if possible, a reduction of the proposed tariff. Mr. Michael Phelan, of New York, the well known manufacturer of billiard tables, having been before the committee in charge of the bill, gave some very practical reasons for a modification in favor of his speciality.

The Senate had up to-day the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Garrett Davis spoke against it. From the discussion it appears this is no new question, having its origin with the Republican party. In 1829 the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the members in Congress from that State to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Opinion seems to be divided about the passage of the bill now before Congress. Mr. Bright's successor in the Senate from Indiana, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, was well chosen. He enters that august body at the crisis of the republic, knowing no interest and no party but his country. The Administration wants patriots, not partisans, to put down the rebellion—the cordial support which Gov. Wright gave to it for that object, will place him high in the regard of all who love the Union.

The rebels are evacuating Virginia and leaving a wreck behind. The genius of desolation reigns from the Potomac to Manassas—beyond, wherever Jeff. Davis led his Confederate legions, one is reminded of the boast of Atilla. When the Floridians, in their expressive language, *drew out* of the Union they were a match, if their boasting speech did not belie them, against the world in arms; but at the first demonstration of a hostile force these knight errants run like rabbits.

That portion of East Florida south of 27° north latitude, has a climate not surpassed by any country on the globe. From 65° to 85° F. is the average range of the temperature for the whole year. The air is remarkably light and enlivening, producing great cheerfulness even in advanced age, and so equal in its pressure that it rarely varies more than an inch at any time of the year. Its beautiful rivers, forests of palmettoes, live oaks, wild orange, and pines, delicious fruits, herbs, and flowers—abundant nourishing food on the earth, in the air, and in the water—its azure skies, transparent seas, fertile glades, and elastic atmosphere, have all combined to crown Florida with the appellation of *The land of flowers.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ATTORNEY FOR THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

LANCASTER, KY., March 21, 1862.

William J. Lusk, of Garrard county, is a candidate for the attorneyship in the Sixth Judicial District. I trust and believe that he will prove acceptable to the Union party. Lusk is a graduate of Centre College and of the University at Louisville, Ky., and has since that time been practising law in the adjoining counties with credit and honor to himself. He is a man of unquestioned loyalty and tried integrity.

It is generally conceded that the Judge for this District is to be selected from the men belonging to our branch of the Union party. I therefore think it but just that the attorney should be chosen from among those Breckinridge and Douglas men who have stood so nobly by us in the preservation of our Government. I think Lusk will prove very acceptable to the entire party. If, however, the Judge should be chosen from the Douglas or Breckinridge portion of our party, and it shall be desired by the party that the attorney shall be selected from the Ball ranks, I have no doubt he would cheerfully submit to the wishes of the District fully expressed. U. C.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON BONNETS.—The bonnet is the frame to the picture. A pretty face wants the setting to add lustre to its loveliness. A homely one hopes, by a happy combination of duds, to soften its ugliness, or to suggest a beauty which it has not possess. The present bonnets look like coal-scuttles, and will hardly succeed in making any one look handsomer. In their anxiety to grow large all of a sudden, they have burst out behind as well as before. They may be decidedly stylish, but they are not graceful. A high pointed shelf, protruding over the forehead, and a bag of lace hanging out of the crown, large enough for a work pocket, is anything but artistic. Still, it is refreshing to see heads crowned with flowers, instead of feathers. To me there was always an incongruity in the thought of robbing poor ostriches and smaller birds of their pretty tails, in order to trick out feminine heads. But flowers are a natural ornament. Doubtless one of the first things which Eve did was to knot flowers in her hair, and to this day flowers and rare imitations of flowers make the most simple and beautiful adorning of her multiplied daughters. The most graceful spring hat worn is the simple straw (void of the silk or lace crown), trimmed with budded green, or violet tints, and clusters of spring flowers.—*Selected.*

SPRING FASHIONS—OPENING DAY IN NEW YORK.—Thursday was "opening day" in New York, an occasion of much interest to the ladies. The Herald thus sums up the peculiarities of the new styles:

In shape the bonnets have changed very little; they are closer at the side and higher in the front, and the shape is smaller, but in essentials they are the same as last season. As the shape precludes the possibility of side trimming, the lace and flowers that beautify the inside are disposed in flowery bandeaux across the forehead, or inclined a little to the one side. They are very generally finished off with an edging of lace, black or white, and sometimes a combination of both. In some cases the crowns are transparent, and a transparent edge runs around the front, imparting an heir of lightness to the fresh spring bonnet that speaks eloquently of coming summer. The materials most in use are crape, silk, lace, and straw. Shirred hats are in high favor, and deserve to be, for nothing can be prettier or more simple than this style, which neither requires nor will allow much trimming. However, that our readers may have a clearer idea of the incoming styles, we purpose to give a description in detail of a few of the more prominent specimens next week, when all our millinery establishments will have opened their treasures for the inspection of the public or the favored few, as the case may be.

The mantilla stores have not brought out their summer styles yet, but their spring stock is varied and abundant. Long roundabout cloaks, reaching almost to the edge of the skirt, bright looking plaid and striped nondescripts, mantles of Shepherd's plaid, short, loose basques of black silk or drab cloth, the first surplice front edged with a pinked ruche and trimmed round the skirt with a deep frill, the second close up to the front and finished with a little collar bound with blue or cherry colored silk. This last style is very suitable for the spring and early summer, and it will probably be reproduced in lighter materials for the midsummer. Very different from the cloaks worn at the corresponding period of last year, which emulated the dresses in length, this new candidate for public favor does not come far below the waist, and permits the whole expanse of the skirt to be visible. It is easily made, takes little material, is pretty in itself, and we doubt not will be popular for a time. It will not suit every figure; but what garment devised by man or woman ever did? In dress goods we have the usual varieties—moire antiques, poplins, watered silks, taffetas, reps, and foulards. The last is growing in favor, and will be very much worn this season. Of course dark merinoes are still to be seen, heralding us that spring's days are not all warm, and that summer and muslin dresses are yet some weeks ahead of us. The lighter fabrics, suitable for July weather, are not generally on exhibition, but they will soon be. They consist of organdies, light silks, crapes, grenadines, poplins, and foulards. Dresses are very profusely trimmed. The prevailing fashion is *à la Grecque*, and the trimming is not confined to any one part of the dress, but is used on skirt, sleeve, and corsage with lavish disregard of expense. The skirts are very full and very long, forming a demi-train, which may look very graceful in a ball-room, but very decidedly the reverse on the sidewalk. The gored skirt is still worn, though not in such favor as heretofore, and flounces are universal. They are arranged in many ways—one deep flounce, with a heading of smaller ones, or an infinite number of tiny flounces that ought rather to be called frills, sometimes placed straight round the skirt and sometimes arranged in festoons. The latter is a very elegant style and has the unspeakable advantage of being much more expansive. Zouave jackets will be very fashionable, and are very becoming. They may be made of the same color of the skirt, or of a pretty contrasting color, which will look much better. It is a very convenient style for warm weather, and with a handsome tucked or embroidered waist looks cool and summery.

LATE FROM PORT ROYAL AND SAVANNAH.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes, under date of Port Royal, March 17th:

There has yet been no movement of importance made from this place; perhaps with the idea that the glorious victories in the border States will obviate the necessity of destroying the Southern cities, if we only give the rebels a little time to come to a sense of their desperate condition.

Seven companies of the New Hampshire 31 made a reconnoissance in force toward Savannah, two or three days since. They approached within two or three miles of that city. On the route they came across two men who were making tracks toward the North with all possible speed. They were fleeing from impressment, one being a Massachusetts man, and the other belonging in New York State. All the able-bodied men of Georgia have been called upon to volunteer. If they refused, they were then forced into the ranks.

These deserters report that the people of Savannah were in a state of great trepidation. They expected to be obliged to leave their houses in a great hurry, and were rather uncertain when they should visit them again.

Another correspondent at Hilton Head writes:

The weather since the 1st of March has been rather cool, the nights being quite cold with frost two or three times, it being considered the coldest month of the year in this region.

The health of the troops in this place is good, but at Beaufort there is a few cases of small pox, both among the troops and negroes.

The cotton agents for St. Helena Island have just finished their business in picking and ginning cotton, and the result is about one million pounds of Sea Island, ready for delivery as soon as a boat can be had to take it away. Quite a quantity was found on the Island nicely packed and concealed in the woods.

Most of the gunboats and transports have returned from Fernandina, Florida, having effected a landing and taken possession of the Fort without a battle; two locomotives and about twenty cars have also been captured by our troops. The Wabash lies off the bar, and a sufficient number of gunboats to protect the place lie close in shore. About a dozen prisoners came up on the gunboats, and will be sent on to New York. The batteries in the vicinity of Fort Pulaski are not quite ready. When those big mortars for throwing 11 inch shell are in position, there will be some loud talking and terrible work to perform previous to advancing on Savannah. Preparations are being made to insure success in this as well as other movements which will rapidly follow.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—A letter in the St. Louis Democrat, dated Sedalia, Mo., March 22d, says:

The family of Dr. Zimmermann, residing near Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, was attacked on Monday night by a secession gang whose purpose was evidently murder and arson. Dr. Z and his wife have been sick for some two months past. Some eleven rebels came to his house the night, demanding admission, and declaring that "he must die." "And you, too, if you did but know it," replied the Doctor. He was replied to by a volley of balls, which perforated the house. He returned the fire with his carbine, and they with a second volley. The Doctor, though weak from sickness, stood firm and waited for the balls, who had retired to an elm tree, some eighty yards off. They soon returned and took his porkhouse, piled up the meat, with other inflammable material, against the side of the house, and kindled a fire to burn house and inmates. They broke in the door and fired a third volley, by which Dr. Zimmermann and his wife were both wounded, the wounded as he was, fired at them with his carbine, shot-gun, and revolver, which repulsed them. They withdrew, carrying of one of their men and leaving behind a horse, two guns, three blankets, and plunder they had taken from Mr. Williams. Dr. Z, though suffering from sickness and his wound, put out the fire. Mrs. Zimmermann's wound was in the temple and his in the shoulder—his severe, but neither fatal. The house was riddled with balls.

This is only one of not a few similar cases in this part of Missouri. I learn to-day that some of these infernal villains have been arrested.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THE WOLFE COUNTY HOME GUARDS—THE WHEREABOUTS OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Mr. STERLING, KY., March 22, 1862.

Your Representative should be proud of his Mountain namesake, and would have been had he been here on Monday evening to witness the entry of the Wolfe County Home Guards, bringing five prisoners taken by them, two of them, Columbus Kirtley and George Vaughan, of Boone county, on their way to the Southern Confederacy, with gold lace and other military trimmings, and the others returning bearing letters, printed addresses to Kentuckians, files of Southern papers, &c. The prisoners have been tried by U. S. Commissioner Apperson and committed for further trial by the Federal Court. During the progress of the investigation it came out in proof that Marshall and his command were encamped on Moccason creek, only about 15 miles from Abingdon.

The contraband property captured by the Guards amounts in value to almost one thousand dollars. The prisoners acknowledge gratefully the kindness of old uncle Sam. Hurst, Wm. Hurst, Esq, Capt. Baker, Mr. Little, &c. A.

Quantrell is the name of a depredator in Kansas, who, at the head of some thirty men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and navy revolvers, made himself a terror to the whole region, neither the loyal men nor the secessionists claiming him to belong with them. His men are mounted on the best horses in the country. He makes his camp in the timber of the bottoms, and can travel twenty miles through the bush in hog paths unknown to any save his own men. Every few days he robs the mail, and steals both cash and checks. Some mounted volunteers from Kansas City recently had a hunt for him, and succeeded in killing six of his men and driving him thirty miles southeast, but he returned a few days after with more men, and again robbed the mail, killing two Union men, and jayhawked all the Union stores at Wesport, ten miles from Kansas City. Quantrell is a tall, well proportioned, light haired man, wears a long, handsome moustache, and, like Cleveland, has his sweetheart to travel with him. "Nancy Slaughter," as she is called, is the daughter of a prominent citizen of Blue Spring, and has the reputation of being a widow of the "grass" sort. She is a very stylish Amazon, and sits on her horse like a queen.

S. CHURCHILL CLARK.—Most of our citizens will recollect Churchill Clark as a student here some years since, and none who knew him will have forgotten the vigor of intellect and extraordinary mathematical ability which he exhibited. His tastes for the exact sciences led him to seek a military life, and he entered West Point a very young but most thoroughly prepared cadet. Upon the breaking out of hostilities in Missouri he espoused the Confederate cause, resigning his position in the West Point Academy, and at the age of only eighteen years was commissioned a Captain and Chief of Artillery in General Price's army, then before Lexington, Missouri. His skill and gallantry in the seige won for him the distinction of being thanked by his Commanding General at the head of the army. So conspicuous, too, was his highbred courtesy, as well as his military efficiency, that Col. Mulligan, the defender of the post, repeatedly extolled him in terms of the warmest praise. Following the fortunes of Gen. Price, he commanded a battery at the late battle of Pea Ridge, where, in the gallant discharge of his duty, he received his death wound—a cannon ball shattering his head.

Few who have fallen in this unhappy war will be more sincerely regretted than Churchill Clark. With mental and moral qualities that attracted and secured respect and esteem, and gave bright promise of an illustrious future, he proved himself a man before he had ceased to be a boy, and died at nineteen years of age, respected, trusted, and honored in the army of which he was an ornament.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

PHILADELPHIA.

1862. 1862.

SPRING TRADE.

DALE, ROSS, & CO.,

521 Market st.,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

Spring Selections

OF

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Shawls, White Goods,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To which the attention of the Trade is invited.

m10 d2m

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK.

March 5, 1862.

OLD PRICES!

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

Offer for sale a very large proportion of their Stock, including all kinds of American and English Prints, Bleached Shirtings and Cottonades, British and French Dress Goods, British Staple Goods, Black Silks, all Hosiery Goods and Small Wares, Woollen Goods and Carpetings at prices nearly as low as those of last year!

The attention of Buyers from every section of the country and of all who have been waiting for a great fall in prices is respectfully called to this notice.

350 Broadway.

m18 d1m

March 5.

BRITISH DRESS GOODS.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

Invite attention to a great variety of choice British Dress Goods, of their own importation, now in store and landing, and for sale low by the package.

Orders accompanied with money or satisfactory acceptance, payable in New York, will receive careful attention and be filled at the lowest prices.

350 Broadway.

m18 d1m

MOORHEAD & CO.,

Steamboat Agents,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

AGENTS OF BALTIMORE & OHIO AND COLUMBIA Road, Indianapolis, & Pitts. and Indiana Central Railroads. Lowest through rates guaranteed via river to Parkersburg and Wheeling and also via rail from Louisville to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Freights are now going through without delay.

Prompt attention given to all goods consigned to us for shipment in any direction.

☞ Mark Package care MOORHEAD & CO Office No. 116 Wall street, Louisville, Ky. m15 d1m

Grape-Vines! Grape-Vines!

DELAWARE;
Diana;
Coleman's White;
Excelsior;
Lindley;
Cuyloga;
Isabella;

Union Village;
Concord;
Great Grower
Marion;
Venango;
Catawba;
Louisville Seedling.

PRICES.—50 cents single vine.
$5 00 per dozen.
25 00 per hundred.

For sale by

JOHN P. SACKSTEDAR,

m4 d3m Green st., between Clay and Shelby sts

MILLINERY.

MRS. A. E. PORTER is receiving her Spring Millinery which she invites her customers and the public in general to call and examine at No. 328 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. 7 d3m

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.

Superior Field Glasses

Constantly on hand at

L. A. CIVILL'S Store,

Optical Department,

South side Main st. (No. 431), between Fourth and Fifth.

Also SPECTACLES, OPERA GLASSES, and a full line of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sold wholesale and retail. 431 d1y

COAL OIL.

50 BBLS COAL AND CARBON OIL, manufactured expressly to our order, also LAMPS in great variety, at manufacturers' prices at

HARDY & PEATTY'S,

m11 213 Fourth st., adjoining National Hotel.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HITE & SMALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts against the concern are requested to present them for settlement. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and settle their indebtedness before the 15th of March, 1862, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation in settlement of amounts due the concern.

W. C. HITE,
GEO. W. SMALL.

Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862. 125 d3m

Extra Refined

COAL AND CARBON OILS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SAFE AND NON EXPLOSIVE. The light stands full and bright until the lamp is empty. Retail price 50 cents per gallon. Wholesale, 40 cents per gallon. PRICES LOW.

BENZOLE, the great substitute for turpentine—used by all painters North and East. Superior LUBRICATING OILS for Machinery. Dealers should give me a call, as I am exclusive agent for first-class Oil Works, and sell superior Oils at the lowest prices.

J. McCORMICK,

fl d1y No. 330 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, former salesman for T. Anderson & Co., will attend to the purchase of dry goods, clothing and boots & shoes on commission, in the city of New York, for those who may favor him with their orders. His intimate acquaintance with the trade of Louisville, together with his knowledge of Eastern markets, will enable him to effectually serve his patrons.

Refer to—

T. ANDERSON & CO.,
ANDERSON, SCHUE, & CO.,
GARDNER & CO.,
PIATT, ALLEN, & CO.,
J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
BRIDGEFORD & CO.

Address, care of Claflin, Mellen, & Co., corner of Church & Worth streets, New York.

J. L. S. LADD.

m15 d2m

NAILS—600 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by

GARDNER & CO.

m24

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

RYME'S PATENT RETAINERS

AND

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

HAVE been in operation for the past two years for the manufacture of boxes, and all the parties operating them testify to their great superiority, in every respect, over every other contrivance for doing the work. Ease of operation and rapidity of action are combined with great power and durability. The subscribers are the sole manufacturers in the United States, and give their personal attention to the erection of the machines, and warrant them perfectly satisfactory.

The following manufacturers are now using our machines, and we refer, by permission, to them, viz:

Messrs. D. J. Garth & Co., Hannibal, Mo.
Pioneer Tobacco Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Messrs. Watson, McGill, & Co., Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. Jesse Hare & Co., Lynchburg Va.
Messrs. Ragland & Guthrey, Petersburg, Va.
Messrs. McCulloch & Gray, Petersburg, Va.
E. P. Jones, Esq., Greensboro, N. C.
James M. Booker, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.
Jacob Lorillard, Esq., New York City.
Messrs. Alexander McLeod & Co., Halifax, N. S.

"Shapes" of all sizes, with iron frames and iron faced blocks, segments, bands, and other tools of the most approved patterns constantly on hand. Also, steam Liquorice kettles and boilers, box presses and polishing mills.

HITTINGER, C. OK, & CO.,
Chadlestown, mass.

M. HITTINGER, ISAAC COOK, C. E. RYMER.

m7 d3m

LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first day of April, 1862, the following rates of toll will be charged on vessels passing through the Louisville and Portland Canal:

27½ cents per ton on all steamers and other vessels having Custom House papers.

25½ cents per superficial foot on produce flats, barges, &c.

12½ cents per superficial foot on flats, barges, &c., carrying coal, salt, iron, hay, lime, lumber, stone, brick, &c.

1 cent per superficial foot on empty barges, flats, &c.

By order of the Board.

mr7 d1m E. LOCKHART, Sup't.

☞ Louisville Democrat, Cin. Gazette and Cin. Commercial publish daily for one month and send bill to Louisville Savings Institute.

GEO. F. WORTHINGTON,

AGENT FOR MILITARY CLAIMS,

Corner of F and Thirteenth Sts.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Having been engaged for a number of years in the Settlement of such Claims on the part of the Government Offices (from which he has withdrawn), offers to attend to Claims of any kind that may be entru ted to him, such as Bounty, Application, &c., for Pensions, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, Damages to Property, and particularly for horses, and other Property lost or destroyed in the United States Service, including cases of Impressment.

N. B.—The most prompt and faithful attention paid to business.

TESTIMONIAL.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him, to conduct their business with integrity, capacity, and zeal. Signed by

Hon. JNO. D. McPHERSON, Ass't Solicitor U. S. Court Claims,
Rev. SMITH PAYNE, D. D.,
Hon. CHAS. S. B. CALVERT, } Washington, D. C.
House of Rep's.
Col. WM. B. RANDOLPH,
Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office.

m4 d1tf

MILITARY GOODS.

W. J. SYMS & BRO.,

300 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Importers and Manufacturers of all styles of

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, EPAULETTES, SHOULDER STRAPS, REGULATION HATS and CAPS, and EMBROIDERIES, NAVY SWORDS, &c.,

GUNS, PISTOLS, AND SPORTING GOODS.

m4 d3m

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1862, at the Printing Office lately occupied by N. H. White, deceased, all the Personal Estate of the said N. H. White, deceased, consisting of a very valuable lot of Printing Material and Machinery.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of $20 and under, cash; for sums over $20, a credit of 3 months, with good security. J. W. Davis, Adm'r.

m4 dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

R. M. INGALLS,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

is now receiving a large supply of these goods, adapted to the spring trade, which are offered at manufacturers' prices. These goods are new and desirable, and the attention of the city and country merchants is invited, as many kinds are offered very low to close consignments.

R. M. INGALLS,
426 Main street, up stairs,
between Fourth and Fifth streets,
Louisville, Ky.

f15 d3m

MILITARY GOODS

At Reduced Prices.

METALLIC AND EMBROID'D SHOULDER STRAPS
BUGLES, WREATHS, CANNONS, AND SWORDS;
BRASS AND SILVERED LETTERS AND NUMBERS
SILK AND WORSTED BRAIDS, CORDS, SASHES, &c., at

C. J. RAIBLE'S,

332 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Sutlers allowed a liberal discount, and all orders promptly attended to. m14

LOUISVILLE WOOLEN MILLS

TWEEDS,
KERSEYS,
JEANS,
FULLED CLOTH,

And other descriptions of WOOLLEN GOODS manufactured by the undersigned and for sale by

L. RICHARDSON,
Office 4 doors above Bank Ky.

☞ WOOL bought for cash or taken in exchange for goods. m4 dtf

TO ARMY OF

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $10; sent by mail, $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily, $6; Tri-Weekly, $5; for any period less than one year, 50 cents a month; Weekly, $3. Evening Bulletin, $6; if mailed, $5.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Weekly—Five copies or more, $1 50 each.

ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL:
square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
" " each additional insertion 25

IN WEEKLY JOURNAL:
square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
" " each additional insertion 25

☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN,} Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

☞ The Frankfort Yeoman, through one of its correspondents who preach doctrines and enunciate views that are carefully avoided in its editorial columns, gives us a great panacea for the preservation of the Union, which is the reorganization of the Democratic party and bringing back the Government to the days of Jefferson. We shall not stop to consider the vital points of difference between the Democracy of Jefferson and the Democracy of its last exponent, Buchanan, but we wish to consider a warning which the Yeoman's correspondent gives to the "unsuspecting people to beware lest the precious heritage of their fathers, Liberty, is sacrificed amid the clash of arms and by the usurpation of our servants temporarily in power." These usurpations consist in the laws to suppress rebellion passed by the Kentucky Legislature and the Federal Congress. The Yeoman and all its tribe of correspondents are opposed to coercion, and they would have us fold our arms and permit the Union to be overrun with the most demoniac vandalism that ever existed. Now, we hold that the opponents of coercion are the abettors of despotism, and it is our sincere and deeply-rooted conviction that they who, in the language of the expelled Senator Bright, "oppose the entire coercive policy of the Government", are aiding and abetting the establishment of an iron-sceptred tyranny upon the ruins of American freedom. They are the most valuable allies of which despotism is possessed upon this continent. They may resent the accusation, but it is not difficult to make it good. First, let us give the anti-coercionists the benefit of a statement of their own positions. They say: "Coercion is opposed to the theory of our government, which is one of choice and not of force. A Union sustained by arms is not worth saving. The people must support their government voluntarily, if at all, and all compulsion or force to preserve it is anti-democratic, suicidal, and fatal to the existence of liberty." We believe that in this brief statement we do full justice to the anti-coercionists. It is worthy of note that these persons profess to hold these views from an ardent love of popular rights and human liberty. They are so devoted to the great principles of self-government that they revolt at the thought of compelling men to obey the laws. Now it will not be disputed that government, in some form or other, is a necessity to the preservation of society. It would be horrible to contemplate the excesses, the licentiousness, and the crimes, which would fill a country whose people had no government. It would be a hell upon earth. Certainly, if men were virtuous, and would do right without compulsion, this stern necessity for government would not exist. But it does and must exist, because it has the power to restrain, to coerce, and to compel men to do their duty. Government, then, in itself, implies coercion, for if it is merely a voluntary thing it is surely not a necessity. This would be an absurdity. When men become so pure and honest that they will do their duty voluntarily, courts will become obsolete, congresses and legislatures will cease to sit, officers will be no longer needed, armies will all disband, and the millenium, the golden age, whose coming bards and prophets have foretold in rapturous strains and celestial visions, will have made an Elysium upon earth. But if a Democratic government like ours is to be permitted to fall to pieces rather than use force to preserve it, a stronger or more despotic government must succeed it. It would be supreme folly to organize a new government similar to that which experience had already shown to be weak, unsubstantial, and incapable of self-preservation. People will not live under a government that has no strength and cannot protect them; they will seek defence from anarchy in some form of government of greater power. A king and an aristocracy are hard masters, but they are far milder than a licentious mob, forever rioting in the unbridled license of revolution. Who would not rather confide his life and property to the monarchy of Great Britain than to the republic of Mexico? Why is it, that, although blessed with a clime of perennial summer and soil of unsurpassed fruitfulness, Mexico and South America receive fewer immigrants from the old world than the rugged shores and inhospitable skies of the Canadas? The answer is that there is no strength and therefore no permanence in the governments of the former countries, and even the most ignorant of men shun their shores from the same instinct which keeps them from leaping into the fire or swallowing poison. It is the instinct of self-preservation. In fact, the very course of events in the States which have revolted from the Union clearly and unmistakably establishes our assertion that if our government proves incapable of enforcing the laws it must necessarily perish, and the people will come under the control of those who will use coercion effectually. Hundreds of instances can be adduced to show that the power of the Confederate Government is exerted with a despotism unknown under the Federal Government. The favorite dogma of State sovereignty, whose mischievous influence impelled the Gulf States to rebellion, is now no longer heard of, and all power is fast becoming consolidated in the dynasty at Richmond. They who oppose the coercive acts of the Federal Government are in fact apologizing for and upholding the cause of the Confederacy which is practising coercion in the most despotic manner. The very men who were clamorous against the enforcement of the Federal laws are attempting to coerce and subjugate the people of East Tennessee, of Western Virginia, and of Kentucky, and compel them to obey a government which they did not aid in making and which they heartily abhor. Thus we see that those who stigmatize the enforcement of the laws as coercion, are in reality the aiders and abetters of a coercion of an infinitely more odious nature. If ever a government is established in the States fashioned after the European models, it will be the result of the teachings of those false prophets who would persuade us that a popular government cannot protect itself against the assaults of internal traitors. A Union based upon a written constitution, and with the inherent strength to enforce the laws adopted under the Constitution, is the mildest and most beneficent form of social and political coercion which the wants of human nature require. The further we depart from this standard, which the perfect wisdom of our fathers adopted, the nearer we approach to anarchy, and the more remote do we place ourselves from the great aims of government, which are domestic tranquility, common defence, the promotion of the general welfare, and the security of the blessing of liberty in perpetuity. When our Government seeks to preserve these, "force and fraud misname it cruelty" and coercion. Not so—it is but justice; and it may say, with the great Cardinal, minister of

Colonel Corcoran is still detained by the rebel authorities at Richmond. Is it not time that our government should EXACT his release? Rebel officers by scores are allowed their parole while one of our bravest and best is treated as a felon. It is time this villainous detention of Corcoran should cease. To see traitor prisoners at large, fated by sympathizing friends, while Corcoran is kept in confinement, is enough to make a loyal man gnash his teeth.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

We fully endorse that. It is provoking to consider how differently prisoners of war are treated by our Government and the rebel Government. Col. Corcoran has been a prisoner in the Southern Confederacy more than eight months, Maj. Woodruff and his men have been prisoners for about the same period, and many others have been prisoners equally long, and we constantly hear now of our gallant boys in Virginia and Tennessee and Mississippi captured by rebel marauders and hurried off to prisons in the extreme South not perhaps to be heard of for months or years if ever, and all attempts of our authorities at Washington and elsewhere to get some of these unfortunate men exchanged have proved unavailing, and yet, notwithstanding their sufferings in captivity, General Burnside only a few days ago released the twenty-five hundred Roanoke prisoners, officers, and men upon their parole, and General Halleck is releasing thousands upon their parole in Kentucky and Missouri. It forcibly strikes us that a game so unequal, so entirely one-sided, ought not to be longer continued. We think that the War Department or the State Department should give notice to all concerned that no rebel prisoner, whatever his title or condition, shall be discharged from confinement on parole until every one of our gallant men held for some time past as captives in the rebel Confederacy shall have been exchanged. If we have got, as perhaps we have, so many prisoners that we hardly know what to do with them, let us at least see that a small portion of them are made available for good by being used in obtaining the liberty of an equal number of our brave but unfortunate fellow-patriots.

Applications, we have good reason to know, are constantly made to loyal men to lend their influence in favor of the discharge, on parole, of this, that, or the other rebel prisoner. Such applications, though they may appeal to the hearts of kindly-disposed men, should not be lightly granted. Applications in behalf of the discharge of officers ought especially, in our opinion, to be rejected. The men in arms in the Southern Confederacy should be made to understand that they risk something in the traitor-game they are playing—to understand, that, if they fall into the hands of the military authorities of the country they are lifting their bloody hands to subvert, they will, unless exchanged, be subjected to prison discipline and shut out from all intercourse with the world of mankind.

☞ The Presbyterian Herald of this city has been transferred to a company, and is to be conducted hereafter under the name of the True Presbyterian by the Rev. Stuart Robinson and the Rev. Robert Morrison. We understand that these gentlemen are not loyal according to our ideas of loyalty, but they promise to confine their columns wholly to matters connected with the interests of religion and the Church. They are very able men, and we have full confidence that they will not attempt by indirection what they would not do directly—that, when they have a purpose in view, they will go toward it in a straight line and not a crooked one—go toward it like men and not like snakes.

☞ A gentleman, who went from this State to see a relative, who was a rebel prisoner at Indianapolis, has left at our office the Confederate uniform in which he found him. The appearance of the garments, which are said to be a fair specimen of the costume of the rebel soldiers, explains much of their conduct. It is, we believe, an established truth that, when a man is conscious of looking like a rowdy, he will act like one.

☞ The Atlanta Courier says that the Southern Confederacy was the child of necessity. Necessity may have been its mother, but it hadn't a father any more than Adam had a father-in-law.

☞ Great Britain needn't laugh at us because we have been bombarding the fortifications of Island No. 10 nearly two weeks. How long were she and France bombarding Sebastopol?

☞ There was quite a pompous sword presented a few days ago in the rebel camp at Corinth. Our boys will soon compliment the rebels with both a sword and a bayonet presentation.

☞ We certainly do not approve the treatment of Wendell Phillips at the Opera House in Cincinnati. It was fit treatment for him to receive, but not fit treatment for the citizens to give.

☞ John Morgan is determined to try to take us when we go to Nashville. As times are a little hard, we should like to know whether any reward has been offered for taking *him*.

☞ It is a more important maxim to nations or sections in war than to individuals in times of peace, "treat your enemy as if he might one day become your friend."

☞ Many portions of the South appear to be very nearly depopulated. There are no such things to be found there as the common people—people being very uncommon.

☞ A favorite way the rebel Generals have of training their troops upon the approach of our forces is to hurry them aboard the first train that can get up steam.

☞ The rebels don't bury their dead more than eighteen inches or two feet deep. They even begrudge the poor fellows a respectable hole in the ground.

☞ The rebels prefer drawing up their forces on the highest ground they can find, so that when the running time comes it shall be all the way down hill.

☞ The agricultural papers ought by all means to publish, for the benefit of families, Floyd's report of the manner in which he saved his bacon.

☞ It is evident from the conduct of the fire-eaters in battle, that those who are greatest at eating fire, are not the best at standing it.

☞ The rebel soldiers should cover themselves with glory if they can, for their Government furnishes no clothes to cover them.

☞ Peace and prosperity spring up in the progress of the U. S. armies as flowers are said to spring in the foot-prints of angels.

☞ Let the people of the rebel States contrast the curses that are upon them with the blessings they have madly cast away.

☞ A rebel Editor in Little Rock charges that we have stabbed him in the dark? Does he think we stick at nothing?

☞ Gen. Sidney Johnston says that none of the offices in his army are vacant. There are a good many that had better be.

☞ The abolitionists seem to think that our great war is not against the rebel Government but against Gen. McClellan.

☞ The escape of the pirate Nashville to sea from Beaufort harbor is a burning shame to our Government.

☞ Commodore Foote is a brave and skilful officer, but he hasn't found 10 a lucky number.

☞ Grant's army didn't scare Floyd and Pillow at all, but they ran away for fear it would.

☞ The Southern Confederacy is the realm of King Terror. He reigns over every part

JUDGE ASHER W. GRAHAM.—We take great pleasure in announcing this distinguished jurist and unflinching patriot as a candidate for re-election as Circuit Judge in the Fourth District. He was on the bench under the old Constitution, and, after that instrument was amended, he was elected to the Court of Appeals, and since his service as Appellate Judge he has twice been elected by the people as Circuit Judge. Eminent for his judicial attainments and the clearness of his intellect, the national difficulties have found him one of the most ardent and hopeful supporters of the Union. He has an abiding confidence that Providence will restore our Government to its harmonious workings, and is for the maintenance of the Union of our fathers without conditions or restrictions. The people of the counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmondson, Hart, Logan, Monroe, Metcalfe, Simpson, and Warren, among whom he has lived so long, and who have so often delighted to honor him, will, we feel confident, retain his services in the position he has filled so long and so usefully.

☞ The rebel Government, finding that its troops are chiefly remarkable for running, has hit upon the happy expedient of obviating the trouble by enlisting cripples.

☞ The rebels threaten another irruption into the mountains of Kentucky. The mountains might not fall on them, but the mountain-patriots would.

☞ There is but one Bull Run, but the rebels have made a good many bully runs.

☞ R. M. T. Hunter is a great metaphysician, and Floyd a great abstractionist.

☞ A letter from Richmond to the New Orleans Crescent relates this anecdote of the notorious Wigfall:

I passed Gen. Wigfall on my return from dinner, and asked him if there was any news. "No," said he, "I don't believe we have been whipped since dinner; I expect, though, to hear of another defeat in the next five minutes."

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.
NASHVILLE, TENN., March 20.

I congratulate the senior of the Louisville Journal that the reports flying about the town for several hours on the 18th and yesterday have proved to be false, and that he was not captured when the rebels took Gallatin. It would be particularly flattering to him to know how the secesh here rejoiced over the rumor, and how disappointed they were when they learned that the train on which it was supposed he was a passenger was delayed by the destruction of Rolling Fork bridge. But the town was taken, though he was not, and several United States officers with it. The descent on the place was made by John Morgan, at least so it is reported; but Morgan gets the credit of many actions called "daring and brilliant" which he had no hand in. This, like all the "brilliant achievements" of the rebel cavalry, was accomplished in the face of no danger, and without the striking of a single sabre blow or firing a single weapon. There was no force to defend the place, and well the rebels knew it. But when sufficient time had elapsed to allow a force to arrive, they decamped. They destroyed two bridges, a water tank, a construction train, and two locomotives belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, besides the telegraph wire and apparatus. No mails were secured by them as has been reported here. Gallatin is twenty-five miles in our rear and is at present quite an important point through which supplies for the army have to come. The damage done will require some time to repair. Whence the guerillas departed is not known. Your Senior had better come by boat. He is anxiously looked for here by "the faithful few." I used the term considerately. The Union men are, to be candid, few and far between in this vicinity. This was a community to which the Confederacy was a blessing while it lasted. Nashville was one of the most important points to the rebels, not only in a military but in a commercial point of view. A large amount of manufacturing was done here, and all branches of trade rapidly increased. But few of the people were able to resist the temptation which was presented by their interests, and they went over to the enemy in hordes. Many are still bitter. It is worthy of notice, too, that the warmest welcomes tendered to Gen. Andy Johnson have been proffered by political opponents. "Brave John Lellyett," one of his most hearty supporters at this time, has heretofore been a bitter opponent of General Johnson and was a firm supporter of John Bell. Parson Brownlow gave him the right hand of fellowship, and for the first time in his life goes hand in hand with a Democrat. I saw on the 18th a rather interesting interview between Gen. Johnson and an old man who has been living near the city for 80 years. He approached Gen. Johnson, and, taking in his hand, said, "Sir, I have ridden here to take you by the hand. When you made your first speech for the Union in the Senate, I made a resolution that if ever I had it in my power I would shake your hand to thank you for that speech. I have always been a most bitter opponent of yours, but now, sir, I say 'God bless you and our cause.'" The Governor did not attempt to answer, but shook the old man's hand in silence. Among others here who have been faithful are A. V. S. Lindsley, the present acting postmaster, Ben Weller, and others well known at Louisville. Of the prominent Bell supporters few remain. Ed H. Ewing is in the army, trying to raise a division of troops in Tennessee, an utter impossibility at this time. Gus Henry is in the rebel Congress. Gen. Barrow, grown prematurely old, keeps to his house in Edgefield. Bailie Peyton is among the faithful, but very inactive. The Editors here have allowed themselves to believe the arguments they have been forced to use, and while trying to deceive the people have deceived themselves. Gen. Johnson had an interview with these Editors a day or two since, and signified his intention to establish a Union paper. None offered themselves as a means of communication with the public, and still persist in publishing a *quasi* rebel style of literature. They all want squashing. The three offices ought to be confiscated for the benefit of Parson Brownlow and the "good of the country."

I understand Gen. Negley's Pennsylvania Brigade will be left behind to garrison the city. Of this I do not speak positively. The citizens have pressed Gen. Buell to make this disposition of the brigade, and I fancy from some movements that it will be done. The brigade has been detached from Gen. McCook's division. Gen. Negley has made himself highly popular from the manner in which he has carried out the general order of General Buell to respect the rights of private property, and hence his popularity with the people of this vicinity. A gentleman named Johnston told me that General Negley's brigade had encamped for a week near his house, and when he left no signs of the encampment marred the beauty of his farm. the General is not predisposed to remain in *statu quo*, but it is not improbable that the wishes of the citizens and not his own desires will be acceded to. Ladies who make mouths and cast vituperation from their pretty lips will have to learn to behave themselves or keep in doors. The General is not such a ladies' man as to stand all the insults which the "fair rebels" cast upon our men. These insults are of various styles, and one which appears to have been very studied is said to have been offered to Gen. T. L. Crittenden. The story is told that as Crittenden was standing on the sidewalk near the postoffice, two splendidly dressed ladies, followed by a dirty, slovenly, and black negro wench, approached him. As they passed him they put their handkerchiefs to their noses and gracefully drew their skirts aside from contact with his suit of "Lincoln" blue. The negro wench followed the example, and passed by leaving the astonished General looking after the party with amazement. Gen. Negley, I imagine, would, if he had been in command at Nashville, have sent a guard after the ladies, who would have had orders to follow them home, allow them to enter it, and then stand guard at the door, allowing no one egress until the ladies promised to behave themselves. He has just such quiet and summary ways of proceeding in such cases. The ladies give a great deal of trouble here. One old gentleman begged his daughters to leave town, and insisted there was danger when our troops took possession, but the ladies have not been induced to depart.

I yesterday met the surgeon, Dr. Cliffe, captured by our troops at Mill Spring. He was exchanged for Major Helveti, and has left the rebel service. He resides near Franklin, Tenn., and came into the city on business. He has established a Federal hospital in his house near Franklin. He says he left the service at the time of

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. M. KELLOGG, Agent,
sep21 d1m Near the corner of Third and Main.

Wanted.

A FRENCH GARDENER wishes a situation either in the city or country. He understands landscape or vegetable gardening, or would take charge of a vinyard. Inquire at Wolff's Hotel, corner of Third and Market. m29 ds*

Private Boarding

CAN be had by families or single gentlemen in a very pleasant location. Ten or more rooms can be had. Reference given and required. Apply at 716 Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, west side. m29 d3*

BOUNTY MONEY, PAY, &c.

A SOLDIER WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR THREE Years or during the present war is entitled to $100 Bounty when discharged. If he is killed or dies while in the service, his widow or heirs are entitled to the Bounty, Pay, &c.

Call and see me at my Office, west side Third street, near corner of Main street, up stairs.
m28 d3* S. S. KENNEDY, Commission Agent.

CHEAP LIGHT.

I WILL SELL COAL OIL OF GOOD QUALITY cheaper than can be bought at any other place in the city. Also, FAMILY GROCERIES at fair prices.
ED. H. GUILFORD,
m29 d6 N. E. corner of Seventh and Broadway.

CITY HOTEL,

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my former patrons and the traveling community that the above-named house is open again for the reception of guests.

The apartments are large, well ventilated, and comfortable.

It is the most convenient house to the Railroad Depot or Steamboat Landing; and the table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to the comforts of my patrons to merit a large share of the public patronage.
ADAM RABOLD.
Bowling Green, March 29, 1862.—deod12

STATEMENT

Of the City Revenue Account for the Year ending 10th March, 1862.

Receipts on account of City Taxes for present year, including Fines, Ferry Privileges, &c., which belong to this account..	$134,067 70	
Receipts on account of City Taxes for past year, including old back Taxes.....	57,873 05	
Total Receipts.....		$221,938 75
Paid Expenses of this year.....	$174,355 57	
Paid old Liabilities from Receipts of last year's Taxes..	$2,878 05	
Paid old Liabilities from this year's Receipts.....	17,074 81	
		44,952 86
Paid T. T. Summers amount unpaid in settling his Tax account last year.....		433 75
Paid per resolution of Council bill.....		10 00
Paid protested Note of C. J. Elmire.....		2 4 00
		220,051 18
Balance unexpended.....		$1,887 57

P. S.—It will be seen from the above statement that it was not necessary to use any part of the $75,000 authorized to be used by act of the Legislature. On the contrary, we have a surplus of $1,887 50 from the receipts of the present year.

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Receipts for year on account of License, Wharves, Market-Houses, &c.....	$33,1 3 24	
Balance Cash to credit of this account March 10, 1861.....	51 02	
		$83,159 26
Paid Interest on Bonds, for which this fund is liable, &c.....	$59,953 97	
Balance Cash March 10, 1862....	23,205 29	
		$83,159 26

To the Hon. General Council of the City of Louisville.
Your ob't servant,
m29 d1 E. STUCKY, Auditor.

NEW STYLE WRAPPINGS.

C. T. MERRIMAN,

National Hotel Building,

FOURTH STREET,

Will from this date during the season exhibit all the NOVELTIES as fast as they appear in any of the Eastern cities in the following style Goods:

Silk Mantles and Sacks from	$8 to $40.
Cloth Wrappings	" $5 to $15.
French Lace Points	" $4 to $20.
French Lace Mantles	" $12 to $20.
Pusher Lace Points	" $18 to $25.

Real French Chantilla Points from $50 to $1 50.

Real French Chantilla Mantles from $75 to $1 50.

Spring and Summer Shawls, Pettits, Celebrated Kid Gloves, French Neck-Ties (new), &c.

☞ GARMENTS from our own or CUSTOMERS materials copied at short notice.

m29 d3

SPRING TRADE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have on hand a large and splendid assortment of CUSTOM and Eastern made work. Our entire stock having been purchased for CASH, we are enabled to offer GREAT and UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS to CASH BUYERS.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guarantied.

E. G. WEBSTER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,

63 Pearl street,

CINCINNATI.

m29 eod12

HIBBITT & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, No. 233 Market street, between Second and Third, south side. m29

PRIME JAVA AND OLD RIO COFFEE—In store and for sale by [m29] HIBBITT & SON.

COUNTRY LARD—50 kegs prime country lard in store and for sale by [m29] HIBBITT & SON.

200 STAGG HAMS—In store and for sale by [m29] HIBBITT & SON.

COUNTRY HAMS AND SIDES—Just received and for sale by [m29] HIBBITT & SON.

CORN-MEAL AND POTATOES—On hand and for sale by [m29] HIBBITT & SON.

SPRING STYLE DRESS HATS—A new and beautiful style just introduced by
PRATHER & SMITH,
m28 15b 429 Main st.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 39 State Street, Boston,

INSURES LIVES ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

NET Accumulation exceeding $2.000.000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life $15.000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1845—settled in cash or by addition to policy.

Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.

Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.

LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.

Hon. W. F. Bullock,	Col. P. B. Atwood.
R. Burge, Esq.,	Abraham Hite, Esq.,
A. Rawson, Esq.,	A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq.,	George Davis, Esq.

J. L. DANFORTH, Agent

Office in Newcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
m27 deodtAug13, 1862.

HOG CHOLERA!

The Great Remedy of the Age,

HAS never been known to fail in the cure of Cholera in hogs when applied properly.

I have opened an office, 208 Green street, nearly opposite the Postoffice, for the sale of this valuable medicine. It has been tested in hundreds of instances and never been known to fail when the disease was taken in time and administered according to directions. See the certificates.

The remedy will cost only about 10 cts. to cure the Hog, and can be sent to any part of the United States in bottles of half gallon or over, with all the necessary directions. Orders accompanied by cash promptly attended to.
JACOB LIGHTER,
208 Green street, Louisville, Ky.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, feel it our indispensable duty to make the following statements, to-wit:

Some three years since a new disease broke out among the hogs of this county—Shelby—which previ'd over this and adjoining counties with fearful fatality. A great many remedies have been tried to arrest the progress of the disease, but all to no purpose; the disease still proved fatal, and bid fair to exterminate the larger portion of the hog species. Many of our farmers and feeders have been seriously injured by this disease, known to most farmers as Hog Cholera.

Large sums have been offered by individuals for a remedy; also the Legislature, at its last session, appropriated One Thousand Dollars to be given to any one that would invent a remedy for that fatal disease. Many of the most eminent physicians in the State have labored hard for the remedy, and have also made post mortem examinations of hogs, and have used every exertion in their power to ascertain the causes that produced the disease so they might be enabled to discover a remedy to arrest its progress; utb their labors have been lost and no remedy given.

Now we, the citizens of Shelby county, Ky., feel proud to have it in our power to announce to a suffering world that there is a sovereign remedy for the cure of Hog Cholera.

Mr. Jacob Lichter, a citizen of Shelby county, has invented a remedy for, and a preventive to, this dreadful disease, which has spread, more or less, in every State in the Union. His remedies have been tried by hundreds of the best farmers and feeders in this county, and have proved perfectly satisfactory in every instance. We are all well satisfied that his remedies will do all that he represents them to do, if given according to his directions; also, the hogs that have been treated with his remedies gained flesh much faster than those that were not. The proper time to give the medicine is before the hogs are taken sick, as it is a preventive as well as a cure.

Mr. Lighter has also invented a remedy for the cure of the mange and colic in horses, which has proved so fatal this season in Jefferson, Oldham, Henry, and Shelby counties. His remedies have been tested at Mr. Hiatt's, in Shelby county, in the presence of Messrs. M. Hiatt, F. W. Ford, Benj. Bailey, and Elijah Booth, all citizens of this county, and gentlemen of undoubted veracity. Where fore, we advise all farmers and dealers in stock to purchase his receipts, knowing they will do all he represents them to do, if given according to his directions.

W. Y. THOMPSON,	Shelby county, Ky.
JOHN ROBERTSON,	" "
JAMES RATCLIFFE,	" "
ELIJAH BOOTH,	" "
M. HIATT,	" "
T. W. FORD,	" "
ISAAC LEWIS,	" "
CHAS. BRIGHT,	" "
HENRY WILLIAMSON,	" "
J. J. McDONALD,	" "
THOS. MOURTON,	" "
SINGLETON GIBSON,	" "
ZACK N. BELL,	" "
E. A. OFFITT,	" "
Z. C. OFFITT,	" "
JAS. D. HANNA,	" "
SAMUEL HANNA,	" "
R. A. PATTERSON,	" "
H. PATTERSON,	" "
WAYLAND BLACK,	" "
J. W. STONE,	" "
HENRY HANCOCK,	" "
SAMUEL HARBISON,	" "
WM. HALL,	" "
HENRY JAMISON,	" "
JOSHUA McKEE,	" "
W. J. BLADES,	" "
DR. INGLES,	Jefferson county, Ky.
W. HANCOCK,	Franklin county, Ky.

I am personally acquainted with the gentlemen whose names are signed to the foregoing paper. They are gentlemen of intelligence and veracity, successful farmers residing in Shelby county, and their statement is entitled to full belief. They are as reliable as any gentlemen residing in that or any other county.
GEORGE W. JOHNSTON,
Judge City Court, Louisville.
m29 d6&w4

MILLINERY GOODS!

MAD'ME F. CERF,

Paris Milliner,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES OF Louisville and vicinity that, having just returned from New York, she is now opening at her store,
409 Market st., 5 doors below Fourth,
a fresh stock of reasonable
PARIS MILLINERY,
of the LATEST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

Ladies will consult their interest by examining this choice stock, which is offered at reasonable prices.
m29 eod3m

POTOMAC SHAD,

Spring Chickens (first of the season),
Frogs' Legs,
Oysters in the Shell,
Jack Snipe, Plover, Quail,
Diamond-Back Terrapins,

And all other seasonable luxuries, served up in superior style at
WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
JOHN CAWEIN & CO.,
m28 b&j Third st., between Main and Market.

Potomac Shad!

A FINE LOT OF
Potomac Shad, Clams, and all other Luxuries of the Season
Just received by express at the
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.
C. C. RUFER & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—A large stock of DAYTON ALE and PORTER constantly on hand and for sale in all quantities by
C. C. RUFER & CO.,
m27 b&d Sole Agents.

S. S. KENNEDY,

GENERAL AGENT,

OFFICE—Third st., near Main, up stairs,
Over M. Fullilove & Co.'s, Brokers,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE UNDERSIGNED SELLS LAND IN ALL parts of the country; has Lands to trade for city property or for suburban property; Improved property to trade for Lands; Lands to trade for Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Hardware, Liquors, and all sorts of broken or whole stocks of merchandise of any and all kinds; Lands to trade for Steamboat stocks.
S. S. KENNEDY,
m28 d6* General Agent and Commission Broker.

J. L. DEPPEN

The well-known Clothier and Merchant Tailor, northeast corner of Fourth and Market at each, has just received from New York a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. His friends who are in want of a complete outfit would do well to give him a call and leave their measures. He has also a well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, also OFFICERS' DRESS and FATIGUE SUITS. m26 d6

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Length of barrel, 24 inches; weight, 5½ pounds; calibre, 44-100 inch; 28 elongated balls, same as Colt's Army Pistol; and at ½ mile the penetration is double that of celebrated arm. It shoots with the accuracy of a target rifle. Can not possibly miss fire. Metal cartridges, costing half the price of Colt's; entirely waterproof, and indestructible by rough carriage. Can be used all day without cleaning. Is the only gun that does not leak fire at the breech. Simple and durable as the best muzzle-loading gun. Made exclusively for and sold only by
B. KITTREDGE & CO.,
134 Main Street, Cincinnati,
Dealers in Guns, Sporting Apparatus, and Military Goods.
m28 deod10

MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING CAPS—Some new and beautiful styles just received at
PRATHER & SMITH'S.
m28 b&b 429 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth

MEN'S SPRING STYLE SOFT FELT HATS, assort. d colors and qualities, just received at
PRATHER & SMITH'S,
m28 b&b 429 Main st.

50 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING STYLES FUR AND WOOL HATS AND CAPS, assorted qualities and colors, for sale low for cash at wholesale by
PRATHER & SMITH,
m28 b&b 429 Main st.

PURE CATAWBA WINES,

CROP OF 1861,

DELIVERED AT RAILROAD STATION, GETHsemani, Nelson county, Ky., at the following prices:

In bbls or half bbls, per gallon.....70 to 85 cts.
In small kegs.....80 to 90 cts.
Box or basket per dozen bottles.....$3 50 to $3 75

Terms Cash, which may be remitted by mail or paid to F. MARCHAND, Louisville, Ky., Agent for Gethsemani.
Gethsemani, Ky., March 18, 1862—deod2m

COAL! COAL!

S. J. STUART

IS selling the very best PITTSBURG COAL in the

SEEDS!

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,

No. 311 Main street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

ARE OFFERING TO

CASH BUYERS

A GREAT INDUCEMENT

IN THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

SEEDS:

Red Clover,
Orchard Grass,
Blue Grass,
Timothy,
Red Top,
Hungarian,
Osage Orange,
Millet,
Top Onions,
&c., &c.

We have a very large and complete assortment of

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS,

Warranted fresh and true to name.

m18 dialm&w4

SOLDIERS' HEADQUARTERS!

OFFICE,

Third Street, Near Corner of Main, Up Stairs.

ALL SOLDIERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD call at my office as above, and I will take pleasure in posting them up about their rights in regard to their claims against the Government. All the necessary papers to procure their Pensions, Bounty Money, Back Pay, &c., can here be prepared, and the same be secured on reasonable terms.

Advice given at all times touching Soldiers' Claims, either personally or by letter, *free* of charge. Fee required only when success is obtained.

An important decision has just been made by the Secretary of War and Paymaster-General. The decision is, in effect, that a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and that he is not to wait till his company is full, or the formal muster of the regiment into Government service.

Call and see me, and hear all about these things.
S. S. KENNEDY,
m28 d6* Commission Agent.

Academies take Notice.

A YOUNG gentleman, a graduate of Wabash College, Indiana, who has been for two years tutor in one of the colleges in the Hoosier State, desires a situation as Principal of an Academy in Kentucky. For references and further particulars, address immediately "Teacher," box 101, Rensselaer, Ind. m27 d3*

Music Teacher.

A YOUNG lady, a graduate of the Normal Academy of Music, Connecticut, who has spared no expense to qualify herself for giving thorough instruction on the Piano, Harp, Melodeon, and Guitar, and who has had three years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as Music Teacher. The most satisfactory references obtained by addressing "Music Teacher," Rensselaer, Ind. m27 d3*

SUNDRIES.

425 BOXES W. R. CHEESE;
200 do Hamburg do;
500 do E. D. do;
1,500 bbls White Nedanoc Potatoes;
50 kegs Pigs' Feet;
12 bbls choice roll Butter;
12 5-8do do do;
25 firkins choice packed Butter;
15 tubs do do do;
50 boxes scaled Herring;
12 bbls 4ns do;
1,200 lbs sugar-cured Dried Beef;
1,500 lbs Bologna;

In store and for sale by
ABNER COOPER, 145 Fourth st.
[Democrat copy same time.]

PIATT, ALLEN, & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And will sell them at VERY REDUCED PRICES.
m6 d1&2

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,

527 Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS,

Also a full assortment in

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c;

To which they invite the attention of the Trade.

March 25, 1862.—d1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SUTCLIFFE, OWEN, & WOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, & BROGANS.

An entire new stock of spring goods now opening, and, as we buy for cash, we can offer inducements to country and city merchants, who are solicited to examine our stock before making their purchases elsewhere.
SUTCLIFFE, OWEN & WOOD,
No. 520 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth
m24 (formerly occupied by Garvin, Bell, & Co.).

STOLEN.

On Thursday night, the 18th inst., from the stable of W. M. Waide, in Lagrange, Oldham co., Ky., a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, between 12 and 15 years of age, with a knot on one of her knees, heavy mane and tail, and goes all the gaits. Taken at the same time, a new Saddle with black quilted seat and spring stirrups; also a Bridle with a double head-stall.

I will give $20 reward for the mare and $5 for the saddle and bridle if delivered to me in Louisville or to W. M. Waide at Lagrange.
F. H. GIBS

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 3 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—MARCH 28.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. F. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

Therm. Meter. Open Air.	Max. Min.	Barometer.	Thermet attached.
6 o'k | 12 o'k | 6 o'k		7 o'clk. | 12 o'clk. | 9 o'clk	7o'c | 2 o'c | 9o'c
37	55 | 62	30 | 29 710 00 | 00 | 29.494	50 | 62

Dew Point, Psychrometer.				Wind.			
7 o'clock.		2 o'clock.		9 o'clock.		7 o'clock.	2 o'clock. | 9 o'clock.
West	Dry	Wet	Dry	West	Dry		c.
35	37			45	55	n.e.	

Clouds.				Rain.
7 o'clock.				in guage inches.
Amount.	Kind	Velocity.	Direction.	
4	Cu.	3	s.e.	.60

CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Winchester and Vicinity — Police Proceedings — The Moss-trooper Morgan — Gone to Europe—The Massachusetts Convention which Ratified the Constitution of the United States — The French Rebel Agents in Paris — Emigration — The Tax Bill — Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—Gov. Wright of Indiana—Desolation of Virginia—Florida Cavalry—Climate of Florida — Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District — A Woman's Thoughts on Bonnets — Spring Fashions—Late from Port Royal and Savannah—Brutal Assault upon an Afflicted Family — The Wolfe County Home Guards—The Whereabouts of Humphrey Marshall—Quantrell, the Kansas Depredator—S. Churchill Clark—Sketch of Beaufort, N. C.—The Situation at Port Royal — Rebel Barbarities — Generous Act of the British and Foreign Bible Society — The Bull Run and Ball's Bluff Disasters—Abolition in the Dutch Islands—Late Mexican News—From Gen. Nelson's Division—The Heroes of the Cumberland—The Board of Aldermen—Early Shearing of Sheep—Telegraphic Summary—Miscellaneous Items, &c., &c.

REORGANIZATION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—It affords us pleasure at all times to speak of any subject touching the highest interests of morals and religion. We hail, therefore, with pleasure, the assurance of the early reorganization of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, to which reference was made in yesterday's issue, by the President of that Association, through its Secretary. In the restoration or reorganization of this Association to working condition in our city, we recognize an excellent feature towards the restoration of harmony in all the Christian enterprises of the country, which for a time have been interrupted by the general political derangement. We understand that this Association contemplates, as one feature of its work, a systematic distribution of religious matter, such as Bibles and tracts, and the holding of prayer meetings, the reading of sermons, and other appropriate religious exercises. It is the wish of all persons interested that there shall be a large attendance this evening, at the Female High School building, of all moral and Christian young men, of all denominations in the city, who may desire to engage in this laudable enterprise.

☞ We call attention this morning to a statement of the condition of our city finances, as shown in the report of the Auditor and published proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

It will be seen, that, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures the city has incurred during the late fiscal year, under the heads of mechanics' relief, street relief funds, and Home Guard equipments, there is remaining unexpended the sum of $1,887 57. The condition of the city's finances have not, we believe, been to flourishing for several years past, and we are certainly gratified at our city's prosperous condition during the general business depression. The statement also shows an expenditure of $44,952 86 on account of old liabilities of the city, created by former councils. For the prosperous condition of the city finances we are indebted in a great measure to the valuable services of our present efficient Auditor, who has been unremitting in his attentions to the city's interest. His frequent reports to the Council have made them more careful in their expenditures.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.—A belief exists in certain quarters that persons who are supposed to be disloyal will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government when they attempt to exercise the right of suffrage. Such is not the case, however. No law requiring an oath from a voter has passed the Kentucky Legislature. The bill known as "the expatriation act" is a law of the State, having been passed by the Legislature over the Governor's veto. That law exacts an oath of allegiance from a person offering to vote who has either been in the Confederate army or held office under the Provisional Government, having remained in such capacity for a period of thirty days. There is no oath restriction upon the rights of suffrage in Kentucky.

THEATRE.—A very large audience was attracted to Miss Menken's benefit last night, when "Great Expectations" was performed for the first time. We could obtain no seat, and, not feeling inclined to act on a standing committee, we only saw glimpses of the play, which appeared to be very well dramatized. The tableaux are well arranged, and the acts worked up to their culminating points with great skill, and, as the characters of the story passed in panoramic view before us, it recalled the delight we experienced when we first read the great novel by Dickens. The drama will be repeated this evening.

☞ We are assured that it is the general desire of the voters of the Second Ward that Captain J. R. Hamilton should permit his name to be used as a candidate for School Trustee at the ensuing election. Captain H. served in the capacity of Trustee for several years, greatly to the benefit of the schools and to the satisfaction of the citizens of the Ward. We trust he will permit his friends to use his name again in the same connection.

THE INDIANA BRIGADIERS.—The telegraph has announced that the President, on Thursday, sent in the names of six Indiana officers for promotion to the rank of Brigadier Generals. A private despatch says the nominees are Hovey, Kimball, Benton, Sullivan, Veatch, and Hackleman. We regret that we do not find the names of Willich and Crittenden in the list.

☞ A trio of youths named Michael Burns, John Sahey, and Thomas Hanman were arrested yesterday by Officer H. M. Green on the charge of stealing a shawl from Charles Doern and a quantity of cigars, tobacco, &c., from Philip Brackheimer. They were all young in years but old as offenders, and were sent to the workhouse for twelve months.

ARREST AND DISCHARGE.—A few days since a man was arrested in this city, who was known to have a large number of letters on his person, supposed for the South. On examination they were found to be for Chicago, and therefore he was released. He came from Lexington, and that is one reason why he was suspected of being a secessionist.

☞ Mr. D. M. Barbour, a well known business man, who resides near Allegheny City, Penn., was robbed in Pittsburg by a couple of highwaymen on Wednesday night of $2,840. The robbers have not been recognized.

GOTTSCHALK, THE PIANIST.—The lovers of music will hail the announcement that Gottschalk is to be here next week, and is to be aided by other talented artists. He is a most original performer and a superb composer.

☞ A despatch from Cairo says that the firing at Point Pleasant on Wednesday morning lasted an hour and ten minutes. It is supposed that one of the rebel gunboats, in attempting to pass up the river, was exploded.

LARGE SALE OF TOBACCO.—Messrs. Spratt & Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, sold yesterday one hundred and fifteen hogsheads of tobacco, forty-four hogsheads of which sold at from $10 to $15 per hundred.

ROBBER ARRESTED.—Theodore Dryhept, who robbed the Washington House, in Evansville, of a large sum of money recently, has been arrested at Covington, Ky., and returned to Evansville.

☞ Thanks to Mr. A. H. Nunemacher, the attentive messenger of the Adams Express Company, for St. Louis papers in advance of the mails.

☞ Nicholas D. Moore, a noted rebel of Cynthiana, Kentucky, was arrested in Covington, on Thursday, and taken back to Cynthiana for trial.

☞ We see it stated that Commander Wilkes of Trent notoriety, will have command of the Monitor in her next brush with the Merrimac.

☞ Horace Holden, a highly respected citizen of New York, and an eminent lawyer, died in that city on Tuesday last.

☞ A baggage and mail car on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad was burned at Indianapolis yesterday morning.

☞ We are indebted to the Adams Express Company for late papers.

☞ Capt. Chas. A. Shepley, of the Nineteenth Illinois regiment, died in Nashville on Tuesday.

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Our farmers are all acquainted with that terrible scourge which almost threatened to exterminate their hog stock, and they have tried all kinds of experiments to prevent or arrest its ravages. The loss to our State last year from hog cholera has been estimated at one million of dollars, and there have been cases where nearly every animal in a district has been swept off by it. In two small towns of Illinois ten thousand hogs died of it in a fortnight. The causes of their disease have baffled science, and large rewards have been offered for its remedy. The latter, we feel confident, has at last been attained. Mr. Jacob Lighter, of Shelby county, has invented not only a remedy but a preventive, and it has been so thoroughly tested by experienced farmers and stock raisers, that there can be no doubt of its efficacy. Mr. Lighter has achieved one of the greatest triumphs of the day; he is the Jenner of the animal world, and there is not an agriculturist in the land who will not feel under lasting obligations to him.

Fortunately the remedy is economical, as well as complete; it requires the expenditure of only ten cents to protect a hog from this fatal disease as effectually as vaccination wards off the most virulent of all diseases which afflict humanity. We are glad to announce that Mr. Lighter has opened an office for its sale in our city at No. 308 Green street, and we invite the attention of farmers to his advertisement and the certificates which he has procured. Editors throughout the country would be doing a favor to the entire community by noticing the great discovery made by Mr. Lighter, and giving his address, so that farmers may write to him to obtain full particulars of the mode of treatment and obtain supplies of the remedy.

HOLYOKE & ROGERS.—Mr. George O. Holyoke, of Boston, has formed a partnership with Mr. H. B. Rogers, Jr., at New York, and the new firm will do business in the latter city as general commission merchants and tobacco factors. Mr. Holyoke is well known to many of our merchants who have for several years been in the habit of consigning tobacco and other articles to him. We once had occasion to refer to him as having made the quickest returns on a lot of tobacco ever made between here and Boston. He still continues the Boston house, while that in New York will be a general commission house soliciting consignments of tobacco, pork, flour, grain, and other Western products. The extensive acquaintance of both partners with Eastern merchants, whose vessels come into and sail from New York, gives shippers great advantages, especially in the choice between the New York or Boston markets. Mr. Rogers has long been in the well-known house of John E. Thayer & Brother, of Boston, and is every where recognized as one of the most excellent and reliable business men of that city. The new firm started in New York carry their business with them and their references are the very best in the country.

Mr. E. A. Holyoke, so long known in our educational circles, has, by the advice of his physicians, gone into active life, and accepted the western agency of his brother's house. He will continue to reside in Louisville, and has a desk in the counting room of the late firm of Lewis & Wilkes, nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel. We take great pleasure in commending the old and new firms and their new local agent to the kind attention of our business community.

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER OF GENERAL CURTIS.—Miss Sadie B. Curtis, eldest daughter of General S. R. Curtis, died in St. Louis on Wednesday. The St. Louis Evening News says that a few weeks ago she went to Rolla to assist in nursing her brother, who was ill at that post. While there she was attacked by typhoid fever, but recovered sufficiently to bear removal to St. Louis. At one time she was thought to be nearly well, but she suffered a relapse, which has deprived her father of one of the brightest lights of his household, and a large circle of relatives of an estimable and well beloved friend.

☞ Mrs. Jane Dinwiddie returns her sincere thanks to Mrs. M. A. Withrow, Mrs. S. M. Tucker, Mrs. H. Beckham, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. H. Little, Mrs. M. A. Jewel, and Mrs. Emma Dinwiddie, of Spencer co., Ky., for a valuable supply of hospital stores for the suffering soldiers. A portion of the supplies have been sent to Bowling Green, Ky., and the balance have been appropriated here.

☞ A. J. Eberman, a young man for some time connected with Captain Morgan's rebel cavalry, returned to his home in this city a few days ago, and was arrested on Thursday evening on the charge of aiding the rebellion.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river continues to decline at this point, with eleven feet nine inches water in the canal last evening, which is equal to nine feet nine inches in the pass at the falls, and eight feet nine inches over the rocks. There was a heavy thunder-storm about nine o'clock last evening, which was accompanied by rain.

The Cumberland river was falling rapidly on Thursday, and will be closed in a day or two to the larger class of boats.

The Emma Duncan and C. E. Hillman left Nashville for this port yesterday.

The I. N. Kellogg left for Nashville yesterday with a cargo of Government hay.

The tow-boat George Albree passed over the falls for St. Louis yesterday with a tow of coal.

The deck-hands of the Com. Perry "jumped her" about the time she was leaving for Nashville yesterday, and it was found necessary to call upon a detachment of the Provost Guard to compel a portion of her crew to resume work.

The splendid new steamer Major Anderson, Capt. Hildreth, is the mailboat for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

Capt. Caffrey went out in command of the Big Grey Eagle yesterday, Capt. Erwin's business requiring his presence at home. Mr. Louis Sherley has also withdrawn from the clerkship temporarily, Mr. Ashcraft having taken his place.

The Lancaster No. 3, Capt. Strader, will leave for Carrollton at the usual hour to-day.

The Star Grey Eagle, Capt. Hutsinpiller, is the regular packet for Henderson at five o'clock this afternoon.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Thursday, April 3d, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the extension of the sewer under Seventeenth street, south of Main, to the alley between Main and Market streets. Usual security required.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, March 24, 1862. m29 dtd

[For the Louisville Journal.]

The citizens of the Third ward will meet at Appollo Hall, corner of First and Jefferson streets, on Saturday night, March 29th, to nominate a suitable candidate for Alderman, Dr. Ewing having declined on account of ill health.

b&j1*

☞ A very few of the 50 cent Coal Oil Lamps are for sale at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green streets.

TO SINGERS —*Hoarseness* —A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tenn., says of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for Hoarseness without much benefit, I seemed cured by the use of one box. I am highly pleased with them." m28 d2

☞ A meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held Saturday evening, March 30th, at the Female High School building. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Association.

By order of the President.

m28d2 T. T. POINIER, Sec.

Grand Opening.

OUR HOUSE OF FASHION.—All that the "House of Gold" in Paris is to the ladies of fashion in that gay metropolis, is the little temple of Mrs. Mayer, at No. 302 Fourth street, to the dames and belles of Louisville. Her bonnets and hats are the perfection of elegance, and no one's taste is considered superb until they have consulted her. She will open her spring styles of bonnets, hats, ribbons, etc., on the first of April, until which time our fashionables will be all excitement and expectation. She has many novelties in reserve for the grand opening, one of the most charming of which is the Vesuvius bonnet.

m27 d6

☞ Elrod's painted and card photographs are the finest in the world. No. 409 Main street.

m25 d11*

☞ At the Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory, gold pens, cases, and holders in quantities to suit the purchaser. Pens repointed for fifty cents. Pens can be sent safely by mail. Three cent stamps only are taken as cash. All work warranted. Address R. C. Hill (late Barnes & Hill), Main street, below Fourth, Louisville.

N. B. Stencil brands cut as usual. m24

CARD.—Having this day taken an interest in one of the largest Eastern *Baby Buggy* manufacturing establishments, we are enabled to sell Baby Buggies lower than anybody else in this city. J. SUES.

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 14, 1862.

I have on hand a number of Fire Engines, Hose Carriages, and Hose, the property of the City. A portion of them have been very little used, in first rate order, and of superior workmanship, with the latest improvements. I will sell any one or all of them at a very low price. Any city or town not having supplied themselves would do well to address me by letter, or call upon me at my office. J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

m13 d3w

Irons of a Suspension Bridge for Sale.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 11, 1862.

I wish to sell the Wrought Iron Cables for a Suspension Bridge, which is now lying at the foot of Third street, on the City Wharf. The length is about 150 feet each. There are, also, a quantity of Wrought Iron Railings, and other irons belonging to the bridge, which may be used in its reconstruction.

These materials will be sold very low to clear the wharf. J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

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☞ H. W. Wilkes has removed his wire and finding store from Fourth street to No. 406, north side Main, three doors below Fourth. m10dtf

APPELLATE JUDGE.—We are authorized to announce George H. Yeaman, of Daviess county, as a candidate for the Appellate Judgeship in the Fourth District. m5 d&wte

☞ Large lots of fresh Timothy and Clover seed, Blue Grass and Orchard Grass, also all kinds of Landreth's fresh Garden seeds, and Hemp seed to sow, for sale by

W. B. WILSON,

f3 d2m Main street, bet. Third and Fourth.

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

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Puro Wines, Brandies, Whisky, &c.,

(OLD BLUE HOUSE),

No. 79, Fourth street, between Main and Market,

HAS in store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers—

25 cases Delmonico Champagne:
25 do Verzenay do;
35 baskets Hindsick do;
35 cases Claret, various brands;
14 quarter casks Sherry Wine;
10 do do Madeira Wine;
12 do do Port do;
10 do do Brandy;
75 barrels Bourbon county Whisky, from 3 to 6 years old. m28

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.,
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WILL COLLECT QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS on the U. S. TREASURER and make prompt returns in certificates or money.

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REFER TO:

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C. N. Warren & Co.....Louisville, Ky.

m27 d12

The Latest and Best Out!

THE "UNCLE SAM PRIZE ENVELOPE,"—AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS!—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!—It contains MORE and BETTER articles, with HANDSOMER PRIZES, than any yet offered. *Active Local and Travelling Agents*, male and female, *Peddlers, Sutlers, Canvassers, Storekeepers, etc.*, can make money rapidly by selling our Prize Envelops. *Send for a circular.* Mailed free.

Notices of the Day.

☞ Our lady readers are reminded that Mr. C. C. Spencer has a sale especially for them this morning at the late store of Mr. D. Marcellus, on Jefferson street, near Third, to which their special attention is called. See advertisement.

☞ Another large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green streets.

☞ Rev. Robert Holland will preach at Brook street M. E. church this morning at 11 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 29, 1862.

The Volunteers' Family Relief Committee are hereby requested to meet at the Mayor's office on Monday evening, the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is particularly desired, as business of the greatest importance will be brought before the meeting.

THEO. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

☞ Mr. R. M. Moore received last evening fifty fine turkies, fifteen dozen chickens, ten dozen snipe, one hundred Stagg hams; and various other luxuries requisite to the completion of the happiness of the domestic circle.

☞ Messrs. Green & Green will introduce their new style of silk hats and many styles of soft hats this morning.

COAL OIL.—The finest article in the city, at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green streets.

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AMUSEMENTS

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

☞ Second night of GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

THIS EVENING (Saturday), March 29, will be presented (second time in this city) a dramatization of Chas. Dickens's last novel of GREAT EXPECTATIONS—Pip, Miss Adah Isaacs Menken. In consequence of the length of this piece, no other play will be presented during the evening.

Masonic Temple.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that

L. M GOTTSCHALK,

the eminent Piano-forte Virtuoso and Composer, who's success in the principal cities of Europe, in the West Indies, and more recently in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, have been unparalleled in the history of American Art, will appear for the first time in Louisville, on

Friday and Saturday, April 4th and 5th.

The extraordinary executive powers and striking originality of Mr. GOTTSCHALK as a

PIANIST AND COMPOSER

Place him indisputably in the foremost rank of living Artists. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by the celebrated Contratrice

MADLLE CARLOTTA PATTI,

Whose bird-like warblings have justly obtained for her the reputation of being the best and most delightful Concert Singer in America; Mr. SIMPSON, the distinguished English Tenor; Signor MAGINI, the eminent Baritone; CARL BERGMANN, Director and Conductor.

☞ Admission to all parts 50 cents; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. The sale of seats commences on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, at D. P. Faulds's Music Store.

The Pianos used by Mr. Gottschalk are furnished from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Sons, in Boston.

m29

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

600 Cases Boots and Shoes at Auction.

ON MONDAY MORNING, March 31, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a choice lot of Men's, Women's and Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes. In the lot will be found—

Men's extra Calf and Kip Boots;
Boys' " " " "
Youths' " " " "
Women's extra Goat, Kid, Calf, and Buff Boots;
Misses' " " " "
Children's " " " "

Also will be sold, at 11 o'clock, a retail stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Country and city buyers will do well to examine this stock.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m29 d3 Auctioneers.

GOOD TIMES ARE COMING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

At No. 222 Fourth st. bet. Main & Market.

$5,000 WORTH OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS to be sold at Public Auction by F. Grauman.

On Monday Morning, March 31,

AT PRECISELY 10 O'CLOCK, at Auction Rooms, No. 222 Fourth street, will be sold a splendid assortment of fine All-Wool Merinoes, Delaines, Debages, Grenadiers, Jaconets, Lawns, Prints, Brown and Bleach Muslins, Checks, Tweeds, Bed-Ticking. Also, a splendid assortment of Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Towelings, Notions, &c., &c. Also a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

☞ Remember the sale will begin AT PRECISELY TEN O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, and will be continued on Tuesday, when the entire stock will be closed out.

☞ The Ladies are especially invited to attend this sale, as there will no doubt be some great bargains sold.

mh29 d3 GRAUMAN, Auctioneer.

By E. & W. Levi.

ON SATURDAY, 29th inst., at E. & W. Levi's Auction and Commission Stable, corner of Market and Seventh streets, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell—

21 large well broke Mares;
13 " " " Horses;
1 Top Buggy;
1 Open Buggy;
2 Spring Wagons;
1 Carriage;
43 fine, large, young Mules.

☞ Sale every Wednesday and Saturday.

m27 d3* ELIAS LEVI, Auctioneer.

By C. C. Spencer.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, March 29, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, at the store-house on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, lately occupied by Mr. D. Marcellus, a varied assortment of Embroideries, Laces, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and Millinery articles, to which the special attention of the ladies is called. The sale will be continued on Monday. The entire stock will be positively closed out without reserve.

Terms cash.

m27 d3 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

Special Notices.

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY—There are no other Medicines so reliable, effectual, and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the Soldier exposed to Wounds, Sores, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cts per box or pot.

m25 d&wtf 229

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

☞ Beware of Counterfeit "MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes." blown in the bottle.

There has been offered for sale, by one John D. Park, an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.

To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.

D. S. BARNES,
m8 eodlmdw4 No. 202 Broadway, New York.

READY.

LLOYD'S GREAT MILITARY MAP OF THE FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES and Gazateer of the Southern Country. Colored in States, price 50 cents, 4 for $1, or colored in counties, 3 for $1. Post age 3 cents.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. 25 cents; 8 for $1. Postage 3 cents.

LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, from Surveys. 50 cents; 4 for $1. Postage 3 cents.

LLOYD'S OFFICIAL MAP OF MISSOURI. 25 cents, 8 for $1. Postage 2 cents.

LLOYD'S UNITED STATES RAILROAD MAP. 25 cents; 8 for $1. Postage 2 cents.

LLOYD'S $20.000 STEEL-PLATE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS AND NEW BRUNSWICK, showing every City, Town, and Village, Canal, Mountain, and Places of Interest; also showing every Railroad and Railroad Station and the Distances between each Station. Colored in counties. Equal to any $15 Map ever made. In sheets 50 cents. Postage 4 cents. 4 for $1. Same Map mounted, on linen, with rollers, and varnished, $1 25.

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, showing every Landing, Wood-Yard, Town City, and Tributary Stream from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico; also showing the Towns 30 miles back from the river, Landings, and the Wagon Roads leading to them; also the Islands and Channels. From actual Surveys, assisted by two of the oldest Pilots on that River, at a cost of $10,000. Price 50 cents; 4 for $1. Postage 4 cents. Mounted on linen $1 50.

These Maps can be sent by the quantity by Express at HALF A CENT cost.

Agents Wanted in Every County.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

☞ Address J. T. LLOYD,
164 Broadway, New York,
or Cincinati, Ohio.

m4 d&wistf

Capital Hotel, Frankfort, Ky., FOR LEASE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday, the 16th of April next, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL and the Furniture thereto belonging for two years from the 1st of May next, or for five years, as may be agreed upon.

The lessee will be required to give bond, with satisfactory personal security, for the payment of the rent in quarterly payments, and to take good care of the buildings and furniture. The Company will reserve the right of discriminating between the bidders.

This is one of the best-arranged and well-built establishments of the kind in the Western country, and for leading features and for the necessary comforts and furniture, the whole cost of which was upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The principal object was to have a first-class hotel kept at the seat of government for the accommodation of strangers and others who come hither on business or pleasure. An appropriate building has been erected and furnished in a style of elegance rarely surpassed, and our object is to have a landlord who is in all respects qualified to take charge of it.

A. G. CAMMACK, President.

m28 d6

WATER WORKS.

McSWEENEY'S
Plumbing
ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 324 THIRD STREET, NEAR JEFFERSON
Water Pipes, Hose, Hydrants, &c

WE are prepared to introduce Water Pipes in Dwellings, Stores, and Factories on reasonable terms. We have a full stock of Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Shower Baths, Wash Basins, Hydrants, Hose Boxes, &c. Having a long experience in the business, we confidently to give entire satisfaction for all work entrusted to us.

BOWLY & STRADER.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Morning Despatches.

An Engagement at Shipping Point.

Latest Intelligence from Strasburg.

Reconnoissance by General Banks.

Numerous Arrivals of Contrabands.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Latest from Island Number 10.

Latest from the Tennessee River.

Reconnoissance at Pea Ridge.

Congressional Proceedings, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The steamer Yankee arrived from below last night, and reports that on Monday morning two boats' crews from her landed at Shipping Point to remove the guns left by the rebels, but while so engaged, a squadron of cavalry, 1,500 strong, said to be the Dumfries cavalry, made their appearance on the hill, and our men pulled off after securing two guns, one a 9 Inch Dalgreen and the other a long 32-pound smooth bore, which were brought up to the yard, and were found to be double-shotted. The Yankee fell out into the stream on the approach of the enemy, and turned her guns upon them, but they retired, and kept out of range.

In addition to the two rebel guns, the Yankee brought up 169 9 inch shells, loaded, and 400 6-inch shells, loaded, which were taken from the rebel batteries at Evansport.

The rebels left the saw-mill untouched, and there is sufficient lumber at the mill to make quarters for several thousand men.

Two deserters came from Acquia Creek a few days since, who state that large numbers of rebel troops are concentrating at the Rappahannock, where they will make a stand.

Contrabands are coming daily

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

SKETCH OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.—Beaufort is a port of entry of North Carolina and capital of Cateret county. It is situated at the mouth of the Newport river, and is only a few miles from the sea. It is distant from Raleigh, the capital of the State, one hundred and sixty-eight miles by the turnpike road, and one hundred and forty-three miles by the railroad, in an east southeasterly direction. The town is eleven miles northwest of Cape Lookout. The harbor is the best in the State, and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound. The town had considerable trade previous to the rebellion, particularly in turpentine, rosin, and other products of the pine, with which the State abounds. A light-house had been erected by the United States Government on the point at Cape Lookout, but the light was extinguished by the rebels. It will doubtless now be replaced by our forces. The entrance to the harbor was, until the present event, defended by Fort Macon, and when peace is restored a suitable defence will again be stationed somewhere near the site of the fort. To show something of the trade of the place, the records of 1852 state that the shipping of the district to June 30 amounted to an aggregate burden of seven hundred and seventy-six tons registered, and nearly two thousand tons enrolled and licensed. During that year four schooners, with a burden of four hundred and sixty tons, were built at this port. The town of Beaufort contains, besides the county buildings, several seminaries and one or two churches. The population in 1858 amounted to about two thousand. In the neighborhood of Beaufort are good fisheries, herring and shad being abundant. The county in which Beaufort is located contains about four hundred and fifty square miles, and is situated in the southeastern part of the State. Part of the county borders on the Atlantic Ocean and part on the Pamlico Sound, the other borders being inland. It is intersected by the Newport river, on which Beaufort is located, and partly separated from the sea by long, narrow islands of sand, &c., on one of which is Cape Lookout, and on another Fort Macon. The surface of the country is level, and much of it is covered by swamps and forests of pitch pine. It was formed in the year 1729, and derived its name from Sir George Caterer, one of the proprietors of the land. The population of the county, according to the census of 1850, was six thousand eight hundred and three, and thus divided:

White population	5,167
Free negroes	149
Slaves	1,487
Total	6,803

These had a Federal representative population of 6,208, and at the before-mentioned date there were in the county 729 whites over the age of twenty who could not read or write, twelve insane, ten blind, six deaf and dumb, and six idiotic.

THE SITUATION AT PORT ROYAL.—We have received the New South, a paper published at Port Royal. In the number of the 15th instant it says:

Our contemporaries at the North are in the habit of announcing in their daily issues the situation of military affairs, sure that nothing else can have so great an interest for their readers. We cannot promise to be equally explicit in our developments, though perhaps we might be equally accurate without occasioning much harm; but, instead of attempting to tell all that we know and a great deal more that we guess in regard to operations in this vicinity, it has occurred to us that a synopsis of what has already been accomplished here since the 7th of last November may well supply the place of an article on the "Situation."

Since the capture of Port Royal and the landing of the Expeditionary Corps, events have not been laggard. A great harbor, previously almost unknown to the world, has been opened; light ships and buoys established; the results of the coast survey verified; piers have been built for the landing of stores, and as many as seventy or eighty vessels may be constantly seen in the bay—men of war, transports, merchant ships, steam tugs, schooners, sloops, &c. Since the battle of Hilton Head the Navy has reconnoitred the entire coast between Fernandina on the South and Stono Inlet on the North; has penetrated into other bays and inlets often as far as ten or twenty miles; taken the first possession of Tybee Island and North Edisto; driven the enemy out of the town of Beaufort; assisted in the dash made upon Port Royal Ferry on the 1st of January; sunk the stone fleet in Charleston Harbor; supervised the colony of negroes at North Edisto, and played its part in the movements at Fernandina.

Since the 7th of November, a town has sprung up on Hilton Head, where at least a thousand civilians must be now employed, in one capacity or another, teamsters, carpenters, machinists, laborers, newspaper reporters, sutlers, postmasters, and editor; and of late even women and children have been seen within the limits of the command. Long lines of hospitals, stables, and storehouses for quartermasters' and commissaries' use, bakeries, negro quarters, and other buildings have been erected, quite transforming the appearance of the spot. Negroes have been set to work at various tasks and become entirely accustomed to their new condition, cotton to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars has been obtained from the Sea Islands, the blacks laboring viscerously and willingly, collecting, ginning, and baling.

Since the 7th of November, long lines of fortifications have been thrown up on this island, and lined with armament which defies any attack; Beaufort, the "Newport" of South Carolina, has been occupied by Federal troops, Tybee Island has been held and put into a position of defence, Otter Point has been seized, Bay Point occupied and strongly fortified, troops have been thrown upon nearly every one of these famous "Sea Islands," and the entire coast definitely abandoned by rebel forces.

Since the date of our arrival here there has occurred one brisk little engagement with the enemy at Port Royal Ferry, in which the National forces, both army and navy, manifested pluck and coolness—the most desirable qualities in soldiers or sailors. The nerve of officers was equally apparent. The result proposed was completely accomplished and the enemy driven back from an annoying position, his battery destroyed, and his impertinence chastised.

More important however than any purely military movement made here since the 7th of November, has been the blockading of the Savannah river; effected by the erection of two forts on Jones and Bird Islands, within sight miles of the city of Savannah; works erected under infinite difficulties and amid great danger on spots hitherto supposed to be untenable if not inaccessible; and which have already proved their efficiency by driving off the rebel fleet and forcing Tatnall to acknowledge that "he could not have remained ten minutes longer within their range without being smashed to pieces."

The situation then is one upon which those who have contributed to accomplish it, may honestly congratulate themselves and that may well prove an auspicious augury for the events which are to follow.

REBEL BARBARITIES.—An officer of the Potomac army, whose regiment was one of the first that reached Manassas, assures us that he was witness to a few which we have had stated to us before, namely, that the rebels had buried their dead in their hospitals. The charred remains of a number of poor fellows were found, and it was thought they might have been those of some of the captured Union soldiers; a close examination was made, when it was ascertained that the remains of the uniforms, buttons, &c., were those of rebel regiments. This discovery excited much bitterness among our soldiers, especially as the South has been made to ring with charges of barbarity against our advancing army. Dead bodies were also found lying in heaps, some with the hands and feet tied, and one poor fellow excited the commiseration of all who beheld him. His ankles and wrists were tied, and his hands were clasped, as if in prayer when he died. Colonel Pinckney, of the Sixty-sixth, humanely directed that all the remains of these unburied and neglected soldiers should be carefully buried, a duty which our soldiers performed with circumspection. The charred remains were found in the rebel Camp Mo e.

The rebels in their evacuation left a large amount of property behind, much of which consisted of provisions. The residents in the vicinity were prompt in endeavoring to secure as much of the latter as possible, but our soldiers interdicted them from taking any. They begged piteously, saying that they had been robbed by the rebels, and had long been living on short allowance—that, in fact, they were upon the very verge of starvation. Our soldiers were invulnerable to these pleadings, first, because they could not commit a breach of duty, and second, these people were clearly deep-dyed secessionists, and it was a risk to believe them. They were, however, directed to apply to the General in command. At Centreville they found an Irishman who had some service on the railroad. Our men inquired of him how it was that so many Irishmen were deserting from the rebel service. At first he hesitated in replying, but finally said that the Irishmen had been badly treated, and that a few days before the evacuation two poor fellows, Irishmen, had been taken out and shot, and their bodies were afterwards mutilated.—*Balt. American.*

Generous Act of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—At a meeting of the Board of the American Bible Society, on the 6th inst., it was announced that the British and Foreign Bible Society had made an appropriation of two thousand pounds sterling (about $10,000), payable either by bill, exchange, or gold, as might be desired, to aid the American Bible Society in its noble work, at a time when the troubled state of the country would be likely to diminish its receipts. The American Society have, however, been so greatly taxed by the receipts of large legacies and generous contributions, during the past year, as to enable the Board to meet the demands upon it without this foreign aid.

THE BULL RUN AND BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER—SCOTT AND MCDOWELL EXONERATED.—Gen. Cadwalader has returned to Philadelphia, having added his pig to the testimony in the Bull Run affair. It is said that the committee will make a report, speaking of it and the Ball's Bluff disaster, in a few weeks.

Gen. Stone is held responsible for the Ball's

ABOLITION IN THE DUTCH ISLANDS.—A project of emancipation has been adopted for the Dutch Islands in the West Indies. The following extract from the Surinam Weekblad, of Feb. 15th, indicates the chief features of the plan which has been adopted:

The slave question in the Dutch West India colonies has been settled. All slaves in those colonies will be set free on the 1st July, 1863, under the following condition: 1. Compensation of three hundred guilders for each slave—man, woman or child—to be paid to the owner. 2. Slaves to remain under apprenticeship on the estates for a term of three years, during which time they are to be paid wages for the work, half of such wages to accrue to government.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.—The following is an extract from a letter written at Vera Cruz on the 6th of March to a correspondent in Havana:

Anxious as I am to communicate to you all possible news, I can give you little by this mail; for, of course, the rumors, reports, and stories flying about, entirely manufactured in this city, can be of little use to you. You would not believe them, and would not forward them to New York. As I wrote you, the English have sold off their traps, and are going to evacuate. They are now embarked for Bermuda, and, *they say*, will call at your ports. I will try and write you by one of them. I have visited, as you requested, the hospitals, and saw such suffering that I will never go again. The Spanish troops are dying by dozens, and the Zouaves are all of them more or less prostrated. I saw them land, and would not have believed they could have become the cadaverous-looking men they now are; even those not on the sick list will, if they ever get home, have cause to remember this city to their last day. I wrote you that the French started for Tobuacan on the 27th ult., and that the Spaniards started for Orizaba on the 1st inst. So they did, that is to say, part of these forces left, and I of course supposed the rest would follow. The Zouaves are still here, and some of the Spanish troops also. We hear that the Mexicans have not allowed those that left to proceed as quietly as the Allies expected. The Potomac's arrival has caused considerable surprise and anxiety to the Plenipos, and the few Mexicans here are laughing in their sleeves at their consternation. The Powhatan and Santee coming, increase their curiosity, and they have been rather inquisitive in their demands for the object, intentions, etc. We had an absurd rumor that Marquez had given battle to Gen. Cuellas, and completely routed him. We knew it to be impossible, as Marquez is near Puebla, and Cuellas is within a league of the Capital. Still, the Spaniards chose to give the report credence, so easy it is to make ourselves believe that what we wish to happen has come to pass. It is true, however, that Marquez still holds the road from this to Mexico, and robs all passengers. He, however, usually respects couriers, and this tends to confirm the suspicion here that the curiosity of the Allies is aroused to see the despatches from our Government to Mr. Corwin caused by the death of an American courier, Mr. Arden of Lowell, Mass., on the 20th ult. Gen. Prim and staff started in a diligence on the 4th for Orizaba. We have not heard from him, nor is it time as yet.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FROM GEN. NELSON'S DIVISION.

CAMP, NEAR SPRING HILL, TENN.,
March, 1862.

"Slow but sure" seems to be the motto of our Generals here. However, it is a great thing to know that we are constantly gaining ground, and to feel that the night of disunion is fast wearing away, while the glorious old sun of liberty and Union is rising high and bright in the horizon. I remarked to a gentleman a day or two since that, in my opinion, the war would be over in two months. "No," said he, "it will take you two months, if not more, *to catch them.* This was unanswerable, and I said no more.

In this section of the country most of the farmers seem to be non-combatants, and if the looks of their wheat fields be taken as evidence, the verdict will be in their favor. So far from deserted plantations and all the attendant horrible *miseria*, we find beautiful fields, lovely flower gardens, fruit trees in blossom, birds warbling in their native woods, and Kitty heads and darkies singing the same old plantation melodies of years ago, while "toozum lasses and braw laddies" play upon the green sward, as blithe and gay as if there was no war. This may all sound strange, but I must tell the truth, although I would like to write you a great sensation article—in fact, I have heard that a correspondent isn't worth a continental who don't write startling intelligence, and manufacture, out of mole hills, mountains of stupendous magnitude; but as I have never been initiated into the mysteries of the *inner chamber*, I must write just what I hear and see and *know.*

The enemy having got their hand in at destroying bridges, seem to be unable to quit this mode of warfare; consequently we find our onward progress impeded by the destruction of the bridges over the rivers, but as we brought stout arms and willing hearts along with us, our delay will not be of any very great duration, and it is probable that my next will be written from some point near Memphis.

We came through the little town of Franklin yesterday, and candor compels me to say that in all my travels I never saw a handsomer little town with as large a proportion of handsome ladies. It is said that many of the young men of this place were engaged in the fight at Mill Spring; at any rate, men, women, and children seem to pay us undivided attention, and although I kept both ears open, I never heard a soli ary word said which could in any way be construed into a *sneer* at our forces. "Little things show how the wind blows."

We had quite an excitement in camp last night. About twelve o'clock the long roll was sounded, and such a rolling and getting out of tents was scarcely ever seen before. Some got the wrong tents and were the wrong end out, some exchanged shoes, while others exchanged oaps, and even pants, and so intent was everyone to get in his place that the ridiculous mistakes were not discovered until after the excitement was all over. I believe the entire division was under arms in less than five minutes.

Gen. Nelson is a *little* the strictest officer I ever met. Now I am not finding fault in him or blame him, but this I will say, he is a soldier, and wants nothing but soldiers under his command, and I even suspect that beneath his peremptory style of speaking there lurks a vein of rich humor, but, as the Spaniards say, "Yo no sabs."

The health of the command was never better than at present. This may be attributed in a measure to the total absence of alcoholic drinks, as all soldiers know that they are never so happy, contented, and healthy as when they cannot get liquor. OLD SOLDIER.

To the Editors the of Louisville Journal:

FRANKLIN, TENN., March 18, 1862.

Once more my eyes have been gladdened by the sight of the glorious old flag of my country. And as I am an old subscriber to your paper I have determined to write you.

On Sunday morning I perceived an unusual stir in our little city, and, going to the streets, found them in possession of Col. Jackson's regiment of Kentucky cavalry. I tell you, Messrs. Editors, my heart warmed towards the gallant Colonel and his brave boys. There are as good and true Union men in this portion of Tenne see as anywhere in the Union. Some of us who have heretofore been gagged now speak out, and others care but little to conceal their joy. Our people had been told that the Federal troops were composed of marauders whose footsteps were and would be marked by murder and rapine, that their households would be invaded, and their families insulted. They have been undeceived by the gentlemanly conduct of Col. Jackson, his officers and men.

Immediately after the regiment encamped, our worthy Mayor, accompanied by several leading citizens, waited upon the Colonel and placed the town under his command and protection.

* * * * * * *

The conduct of all these troops—drawn as they are from North, Northwest, and from our sister State of Kentucky—has done much to further the cause of the Union and open the eyes of our deluded people.

Our property of all and every kind has been respected, and already they feel as if the tyranny under which they have suffered so long has been removed from them. And now let Congress, by its wise and conservative legislation, show the world that the rights under the Constitution will not be interfered with, that their slave property will receive protection as other property, and Tennessee will once more take her proper place, and eagerly extend her hand to the sister States of the Union.

Respectfully,

A CITIZEN.

THE HEROES OF THE CUMBERLAND.—The gallant deeds of the noble heroes who died at their posts on the ill-fated Cumberland have been reported and repeated, but they deserve to be rehearsed until every child in the land shall have heard of them, and known what desperate and glorious deeds of valor proved the right of the men of 1862 to a place in the history of heroism. Braver men never lived than went down on the Cumberland; more sublime courage never was shown. Even the rebel writer who from the Merrimac sent a description of the fight to the Norfolk Day Book, was forced to say "a gallant man commanded the Cumberland. Gun after gun he fired; lower and lower sank the ship; his last discharge comes from his pivot gun; the ship lurches now to starboard, now to port; his flag streams out wildly, and now the Cumberland goes down on her beam ends, at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her."

And well may we wonder, when, as but a sample of the spirit which actuated the crew, these instances are told:

Two gunners at the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms and would not be removed, and went down embracing them! One gunner had both legs shot away, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three returns to his raw and bloody thighs, seized the lanyard and fired his gun, falling back dead! Another lost both arms and legs, yet lived, and when they wanted to assist him, cried out—"Back to your guns, boys! Give them h—ll. *Hurrah for the Jack!*" He lived till she sunk.

Sassafras Bark a Remedy for Worms in Dried Fruit.—Dried apples, peaches, and other fruit are usually infected with worms, if kept for a long time. S. S. R. sends the Agriculturist his plan of keeping them. "Put in common muslin bags with a little sassafras bark scattered through, a handful of bark to a bushel of fruit, and no worms will trouble them, as I have proved by keeping dried apples two years in a pantry."

Setting Hens.—Always choose the evening hour for setting a hen. There is then a natural desire for roosting and resting; and by the next morning it will be found the hen has taken contentedly to her duty. Some persons sit a hen at any time of day, and, in order to confine her place a box or barrel over her; the

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, 1862.

Present—President Shanks and Messrs. Downing, Murphy, Osborne, Jefferson, Brown, and Baird.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Wm F. Barrett, Esq., Alderman elect from the Sixth Ward, appeared and presented his certificate of having taken the required oath, and took his seat.

Alderman Jefferson, from the Finance Committee, presented a statement of the revenue account of the city to the 10th of March, 1862, which was read, and on motion the same was ordered to be spread on the minutes of the board. The account is as follows:

STATEMENT OF CITY REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 10, 1862.

Receipts on account of city taxes for present year, including fines, ferry privileges, &c., which belong to this account	$194,060 70
Receipts on account of city taxes for past year, including old back taxes	37,878 05
Total receipts	$221,938 75
Paid expenses of this year	$174,355 57
Paid old liabilities from receipts of last year's taxes	27,878 05
Paid old liabilities from this year's receipts	17,074 81
Paid T. T. Summers amount overpaid in selling his tax account last year	438 75
Paid bill per resolution of Council	50 00
Paid protested note of C. J. Elmire	254 00
Total	$220,051 18
Balance unexpended	1,887 57

Note.—It will be seen from the above statement that it was not necessary to use any part of the $75 000 authorized to be used by act of the Legislature. On the contrary, we have a surplus of $1,887 57 from the receipts of the present year.

To the General Council of the city of Louisville.

Very respectfully,
H. STUCKY, Auditor.

March 27, 1862.

Alderman Jefferson, from Finance Committee, offered a resolution allowing J. H. Henning $28 50, amount overpaid on tax bills, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson, from Finance Committee, offered a resolution allowing Chas. Field $12 for house hire, &c., which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson presented the petition of citizens residing on Market street, between First and Second, praying for the repair of the gutters in their vicinity, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Alderman Jefferson was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Superior of the Presentation Academy.

Alderman Jefferson was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Messrs. Thixton and McPherson.

Alderman Jefferson asked to have filed sundry reports of the Auditor.

Alderman Baird, from the Revision Committee, to whom was referred the ordinance from the Common Council providing for an Assistant City Attorney, reported against the same, when the ordinance was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. Brown—1.

Nays—President Shanks and Messrs. Downing, Murphy, Osborne, Jefferson, Barrett, and Baird—7.

Alderman Baird, from the Revision Committee, to whom was referred the ordinance from the Common Council concerning huckstering and the conditions on which they may obtain a license, reported in favor of the same, which passed.

Alderman Brown, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses of the Western District, presented a resolution granting C. C. Rafer & Co. a tavern license on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

Alderman Osborne, from the Committee on Public Works, reported a resolution from the Common Council directing the market-masters to furnish a list of the vacant stalls in their respective markets, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson, from Finance Committee, asked to have filed the statement of Wm. Kaye, back tax collector.

Alderman Osborne, from the Committee on Cemeteries, reported a resolution from the Common Council directing that the trees in the grave yard on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, be topped, which was adopted.

The Wharfmaster's reports Nos. 22 and 23 were received from the Common Council and filed.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to have Clay Street Bridge repaired, and to contract for a culvert at same, was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's apportionment of the repaving and recubing of sidewalks on the west side of Second street, between Main and Market, Jos. Smith contractor, was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council directing that the city receive the pay for patients at the Pest-house, in addition to the charges for board and nursing, was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector of the Eastern District to deposit dirt and rubbish from certain localities at Clay street bridge was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A resolution from the Common Council, allowing O. H. Stratton $200 for fees as clerk of the City Court to March 1st, 1852, was referred to Committee on Finance.

A resolution from the Common Council, directing the Mayor to have removed the iron cage or lock-up at police court room, was referred to Committee on Public Works.

A resolution from the Common Council, allowing Charles Lacelle $28 50 for repairs to cistern at Portland engine house, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Alderman Jefferson, from Finance Committee, offered a resolution directing the Auditor to issue to D McPherson, railroad and water tax collector, W. D., for 1861, his quietus, he having properly accounted for all tax bills placed in his hands for collection, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson, from Finance Committee, offered a resolution directing the Auditor to issue to T. T. Summers, city tax collector of the Eastern District for 1861, his quietus, he having properly accounted for all tax bills placed in his hands for collection, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson, from Finance Committee, offered a resolution directing the Auditor to issue to K. P. Thixton, city tax collector of the Western District for 1861, his quietus, he having properly accounted for all tax bills placed in his hands for collection, which was adopted.

Alderman Downing offered a resolution to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, April 31, 1862, at half past seven o'clock; which was adopted; when on motion the Board adjourned.

SAM'L A. MILLER, Clerk.

EARLY SHEARING OF SHEEP.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmar makes the following remarks in favor of shearing sheep early in the season, and there is considerable strength in them in favor of the practice:

We shear early from the fact that from several years' experience, we have found that sheep thrive better, and will clip annually a little more wool than when shorn late. It may be asked *why sheep shorn early will clip more wool than late shorn sheep?* My answer to this is, that an allwise Providence has so constituted everything, animals as well as human beings, to adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed. Hence, when the weather becomes warm, and the fleece becomes burdensome, nature goes to work to throw off this unnecessary amount of clothing. The first indication of this will be seen on the belly, then the legs, and about the face, and it is not an unfrequent thing before shearing time to see an animal nearly naked. On the other hand, if the sheep is shorn early, they, for a while, require more protection, and nature brings every power into exercise to supply the demand. Many wool-growers in Vermont have practiced early shearing for a few years past, and I believe it is generally conceded that it is better for the sheep than the old practice of late shearing. The only objection that is made, is, that wool buyers are afraid to buy unwashed wool, and will sometimes take the advantage of them. If it was not for this reason, and one more, which I have not space to mention in this article, washing sheep would soon be out of practice in this vicinity.

In closing this article, I will say, that we consider it a foolish practice to wash sheep, no matter whether the shearing is to be done early or late; but our principal reason for taking this side of the question is, that the shearing may be done earlier in the season.

[Now, will some of our intelligent and observing wool growers consider this subject and give us the benefit of their experience in this State.—ED.]

SHEARING SHEEP.—Few know how to shear sheep properly. The following hints will be useful:

First. In shearing time, do not pen your sheep more than half a day at a time. To do so, makes them weak, irritable, and difficult to shear.

Second, I think the best plan to shear is on a platform, sixteen or eighteen inches high. The sheep should sit on the table, and rest its back and head on the left leg, the left leg is on the table, the right one on the floor. Commence cutting the wool at the brisket, shearing along the belly, letting the wool roll to the left, where it will be out of the way. When this is done, shear the flank, then commencing at the point of the shoulder and run the shears to the right ear; shear the neck to the left ear, and the left side as far as the back bone. Now change sides with the sheep, standing the right foot on the table, and finish the neck. Now shear the right side, finishing on the right hind leg. In this way the fleece is kept whole; the sheep is turned but little, thus avoiding struggling, tearing of the fleece and injury to the animal.

Within the last eight years, I have sheared five thousand sheep, without having a fleece kicked to pieces, and seldom cut a sheep; there is no excuse for cutting a fat sheep. When badly cut, they will always kick, and then the shearer will pound them with his shears or fist. The kinder you treat a sheep, the better they behave. Many wool growers want their sheep sheared very close to the hide, but this is not well for the sheep nor for

AN ORDINANCE

Levying a Special Tax for the Benefit of Families of Union Volunteers in the Federal Army and Destitute Widows in the City of Louisville.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville,* That a tax of three cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of real estate, slaves residuary in money, and pleasure carriages, now assessed or that may hereafter be assessed for taxation in said city, is hereby levied, the proceeds of said tax, when collected, to be applied to the relief of the families of volunteers from the city of Louisville who have or may hereafter enlist in the Federal army in defence of the Union and to the relief of destitute widows in the city of Louisville.

Sec. 2. The General Council reserves the right to control the disbursement of the proceeds derived from the collection of the aforesaid taxes.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall not take effect until it has been submitted to and approved by a majority of the legal voters of the city of Louisville voting thereon, as prescribed in Sections 10th and 11th, Article 6th, of the City Charter, to be submitted on the first Saturday in April, 1862, to the vote of the city, no compensation to be allowed for the collection of the aforesaid tax.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.
SAM'L A. MILLER, C. B. A.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

BUFFALO, March 28.

The propellers Equinox and Eclipse, of the New York Central Railroad line, have left for Toledo, the Eclipse leaving last night and the Equinox this morning. Very little ice is in sight and the prospects are good for an early opening of navigation.

[Special to Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The enemy have at last entirely abandoned Acquia Creek, carrying with them their artillery stores. There is no rebel force now between the river and Fredericksburg. In that town there are but few soldiers, the main body being posted about a mile and a half beyond.

Col. Crittendon of Indiana was nominated as Brigadier General to day.

[Times' Special.]

A smoke on Tuesday in the direction of Warrenton indicated the destruction of property which always attends the enforced retreat of the rebel army. Their disastrous attack on Winchester has provoked a blow from which they are recoiling.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 27.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, but no news was received from the South.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.

The Democrat's Cairo despatch says heavy and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard at the fleet night before last. Capt. Naynadier and Col. Buford, who accompanied Prof. Stenier on his balloon reconnoissance on Tuesday, discovered that the shells from our mortars have generally fallen beyond the enemy's batteries, the elevation of the mortars and charge of powder both being too great. This will be remedied immediately, and greater execution may be expected hereafter.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Intelligence by the steamer Constitution from Fortress Monroe states that Com. Farragut's fleet numbers 23 vessels, including the Hartford, Pensacola and Brooklyn. Carpenter's Mortar fleet numbers 29 vessels.

The officers of the Constitution suppose the work of reducing Forts Jackson and St. Phillips was commenced some days since. It was supposed some of the mortar boats would take position in an inlet in the rear of Fort Jackson, while others would advance within shelling distance in the river, and endeavor to drive the enemy out of the Fort. In the meantime, the gunboats would silence a battery about a mile below the Forts, which protects the batricades of the river. If the Forts should continue impervious to the bombs of the mortar fleet, these a quainted with the energy of Farragut anticipate that he will take the fleet directly under the guns of the forts, and by repeated broadsides of grape and shappel endeavor to drive the gunners from their posts.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Secretary of Treasury has recently issued special licenses for commercial intercourse under the act of July last, which prohibits shipments from those ports of the United States hereafore declared by the President to be in insurrection, without a written permit. The licenses do not now extend farther than Nashville and intermediate points. Nothing shipped under them is to be disposed of to persons in arms against the Government, or furnished as aid or comfort.

It is expected that the new legal tender notes will be paid out by the Treasury about the 1st of April.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has written a letter to Lieut. Warden, earnestly and deeply sympathizing with him in the injuries he sustained, and thanking him and his command for the heroism he displayed and the great service he has rendered in the action of the 10th of March.

Orders have been issued for the restoration of the mail service between Booneville, Mo., and Independence, which was suspended in December last, in consequence of the secession war. This important service runs along the south side of the Missouri river, through Lexington, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Gen. Shields telegraphs that our victory at Winchester has been more fatal to the rebels than was at first supposed. Union prisoners who escaped from Mt Jackson prison, just arrived, saw eight wagons loaded with dead and wounded after Mt. Jackson on Monday, at 10 o'clock, P M., 44 miles from the battle field, in thirty hours. The rebels admitted that they had 11,000 in the field; also that they lost between 1,000 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. We are finding their guns at some distance from each side of the road. The blow has struck terror to the heart of Shenandoah valley.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February, March 27, }

BRIG. GEN. SHIELDS: The commanding General congratulates you and the troops under your command on the victory gained by your own energy and activity and of their bravery on the 23d. He is pained to learn that the wound you received in the skirmish on the day before is more serious than at first expected.

By command of M j. George B McClellan,
A. A. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Intelligence from Strasburg states that no movement has taken place in that vicinity. General Jackson, with the remnant of his army, is supposed to be near Woodstock.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 28.

HOUSE.

Mr. Sedgewick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered a resolution declaring it fit and proper that public acknowledgement should be made to John Ericsson for the enterprize, skill, energy, and tact displayed by him in constructing the iron-clad Monitor, which, under gallant and able management, came opportunely to the relief of our fleet in Hampton Roads, and defended it against the vessels of the enemy, seemingly irresistible to any naval power at our command, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the great service thus rendered to the country. The resolution was adopted.

PITTSBURG, March 28.

River seven feet nine inches by the pier mark, and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

HINTS ON CABBAGE GROWING.—A failure of this crop is common from the disease called "anbury," or "fingers and toes;" the roots swell, and after a time rot off; new roots are often sent out which keep the plant alive, and give hopes of success. But the disease soon reaches the new roots, and after a hard struggle the plant dies, or starts too late to make a good head. Fortunately, this most destructive disease shows itself by the time plants are large enough to set, and, where the roots show the least tendency to swelling, the plants should be rejected at once. The grand remedy of the cabbage growers who supply our large vegetable market is, never to plant the same piece of ground with this crop two years in succession. The cabbage is more sensitive than most other plants to feeding upon its own decay. For this reason, unusual care should be taken in preparing hot-beds for starting plants, during this month. If the same soil has been used for starting plants the year before, it will be very likely to impart the disease to the young plants. Very much depends upon the preparation of the seed bed, whether it be under glass or not.

For late plants it is well enough to plant the seed in hills, but for the early crop it is indispensable to have either cold-frame plants, kept through the winter, or those started as early as March, in a gentle hot-bed. Whatever the amount of manure used, there should be at least six inches of fresh soil upon the top. Leaf mould from the woods, mixed with sand or yellow loam, makes a good seed bed in which to start the plants. The writer has always succeeded better with cabbage upon green sward broken up the previous fall than upon any other ground. In such a soil, we may use almost any quantity of stable manure with a decided advantage to the plants. Hog manure is always to be avoided. I have never yet succeeded in composting it with so much muck as to make it entirely safe for this crop. Ashes are excellent, both as a manure and as a safeguard against insects. They should be used in the seed bed, and around the plants, soon after transplanting.

JONATHAN.

How to Prove the Vitality of Eggs.—De Berri, R. e, N. Y., writes to the American Agriculturist: It is emphatically "Love's labor lost" to set her on eggs lacking vitality. For some years I have generally been successful in "counting my chickens before they were hatched." About the 2d week in March I select fresh eggs of a medium size, and set as many hens as possible at the same time. After three days, examine the eggs at night with a light, those having the embryo chick will appear dark, while those lacking vitality will look clear as ever; remove them, as they will not hatch, but are still fit for family use; transfer the good eggs from one nest to another to make up deficiencies, and give the robbed hens fresh eggs.

STATEMENT

OF THE

CONDITION

OF THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the "New England Mutual Life Insurance Company," incorporated April 1, 1835, and located in the city of Boston, State of Massachusetts.

ASSETS.

Cash in Merchants' Bank, Boston	$ 87,685 24
Stocks of the United States, market value	162 9 2 09
" " city of Boston, " "	10,000 00
" " city of N. York, " "	6,755 00
" " State of New Hampshire, market value	25,000 00
Stocks of the city of Albany, N. Y., market value	31,000 00
Stocks of the city of Nashua, N. H., market value	25,000 00
Stocks of the city of Chelsea, Mass., market value	56,800 00
Stocks of the city of Lawrence, Mass., market value	19,000 00
Stocks of the town of Rockport, Mass., market value	25,000 00
Stocks of the city of Portland, Me., market value	7,000 00
Stocks of the Boston and Maine Railroad, market value	10,500 00
Stocks of the Boston and Providence Railroad, market value	2,750 00
Stocks of the Fitchburg Railroad, market value	11,782 00
Stocks of the Boston Gas Light Company, value	19,170 00
Stocks of the Mass. Cotton Mills and Dwight Company, value	9,000 00
Stock of banks in Massachusetts, market value	39,600 00
Railroad bonds, bearing 6 and 7 per cent., value	149,683 00
Mortgage loans, being first liens on unincumbered real estate in the cities of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., and the city of New York, rates of interest being 6 and 7 per cent.	12,600 00
Real estate in the city of Boston, entirely unincumbered	616,395 84
Loans on pledge of policies	243,530 22
Loans on pledges of call of loans, market value	4,900 00
Premium notes, secured by call in the policies	41,500 00
	540,562 35
	$2,190,285 74

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted and due and unpaid	1,000 00
Amount of loss s incurred and in process of adjustment	None.
Amount of losses reported and on which no action has been taken	None.
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company	None.
Amount of dividends declared and due but unpaid	14,117 27
Amount of dividends, either cash or scrip, declared, not yet due	None.
Amount of borrowed money	None.
All other existing claims against the Co	None.
Total amount of losses, claims, and liabilities	$15 117 27

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
Suffolk County, }

Willard Phillips, President, and Benjamin F. Stevens, Secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., being severally and duly sworn, depose and say each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
Suffolk Co., City of Boston, }

SEAL

I, Albert W. Adams, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for the State aforesaid, and residing in the city of Boston, and also a justice of the peace for the said county, do hereby certify, that, on the day of the date hereof, before me, personally appeared Willard Phillips, President, and Benjamin F. Stevens, Secretary, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, they being to me personally well known as such President and Secretary, who, being by me severally and duly sworn, did depose and say that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is true. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this first day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

A. W. ADAMS, Notary Public
And Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., }
March 25, 1862. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and date above written.

SEAL

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

m27 d12 J. L. DANFO. T. S. Agent.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

We would respectfully announce that we have just opened a

Wholesale Millinery ESTABLISHMENT

in this city, and shall keep everything in that line. Having a large establishment in New York will enable us to keep the Louisville department supplied with the latest styles as they appear in the market. We will pay particular attention in our selections for the Louisville market, and hope to receive a liberal patronage.

Very respectfully,

OTIS & CO.,
516 Main street (up stairs),
over J. M. Robinson & Co.
and
NEW YORK, 405 Broadway.

m14

ASTROLOGY.

Look Out! Good News for All!

THE NEVER-FAILING MADAME ISABEL SNELL is the truest. She succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble; all who have been unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been disappoint